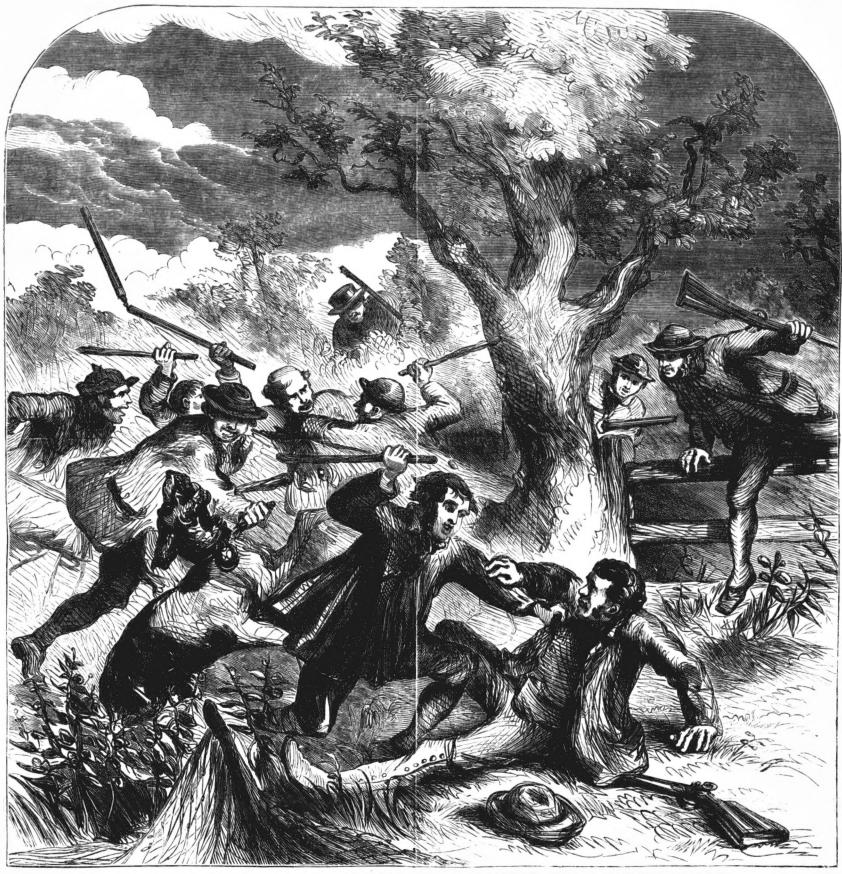
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LONDON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 22, 1863.

ONE PENNY.



CONFLICT WITH POACHERS BY THE GAMEKEEPERS OF LORD MIDDLETON, NEAR NOTTINGHAM. (See page 146)

Rotes of the Week.

On Saturday a meeting of county magistrates was held in War-

On Saturday a meeting of county magistrates was held in Warwick for the discussion of the circumstances attending the late death of a "Femate Blondu" in action Park, a portion of the place of entertainment being in Warwickshire. Lord Leigh occupied the cleir, there being also present Mr. Adderley, Mr. Newdegate, and Mr. Spoener, members of parliament, as also a large number of county magistrates. It was unanimously resolved that Fir C B Phipps should be requested to coavey to her Majesty the Queen the expression of the regrets of the meeting at the occurrence of the deplorable accident, and to ascure her Majesty that the magistrates of the county of Warwick would use all their power and influence to prevent the para from being used for exhibitions of a dangerous or degrading character.

On Saturday, at the Liverpool Police-court, Robert Sharrie, formerly a carpenter on board the British ship Favourite, was charged with having murdered William Walsh on brard that vessel during her voyage from St John's, New Brunswick, to Liverpool. On the 4th ult, Walsh joined the Favourite in the Bav of Fundy. He came on board in a state of intoxication, and from the 4th to the 8th ult, he was unable to perform his duties, and appeared to be suffering from an attack of delirium tremens. On the evening of the 8th he tock an adve and ran about the ship, to the slarm of the crew. He ultimately betook himself to the rigging. In the morning he came cown out of the rigging and chased the crew, swearing he would murder them. The captain, with the view of frightening Walsh, fired a double-barrelled gun over his head, but this made him more excited. He chased the captain and charrie, the carpenter. The captain, finding they were hard pressed, handed the gun to the carpenter, in order that he might secure the man. Walsh him more excited. He chased the captain and charrie, the carpenter. The captain, finding they were hard pressed, handed the gun to the carpenter, in order that he might secure the man. Walsh came upon the carpenter threatening murder, and was about to kill him with the adze, when the carpenter ired the charge of one of the barrels into his shoulder. This took place about half-past six o'clock in the morning, and at half past ten Walsh died, notwithstanding his wounds were attended to. The captain then ordered the carpenter to be put in irons and he was accordingly be pt in confinement until the ship reached Liverpool, who have was handed over to the police. All the witnessessaid their lives were in danger and that the defendant would most assuredly have been killed had he not shot Walsh. The prisoner was di-charged, Mr. Raffles, the stipendiary magistrate, being of opinion that he had only committed justifiable homicide.

mitted justifiable homicide.

MR Hemphreys, coroner, held an inquest on Monday, at the Manor House Tavern, Green Lanes, Tottenham, respecting the death of Mrs. Caroline Aunette Marshall, aged forty-four years, who was burnt to death under the folk wing circumstances:—The deceased was an inmate of Dr. Birket's Lunatic Asylum, Northum erland House, Green-lanes, and she was suffering from a whithow. On the previous **educaday evening she got out of bed to shake something into the fire-grate, in which the light was kept for safety, and the handkerchief which wrapped up her finger became ignited. She was severely burnt, and though Dr Allen, the medical attendant, was at once on the spot, the expired in a few hours. A verdict of "Accidental death from burns" was returned by the jury.

On Monday afternoon the remains of the late Field Marshal Lord.

few hours. A verdict of "Accidental death from burns" was returned by the jury.

On Mouday afternoon the remains of the late Field Marshal Lord Clyde were removed from Government House, Chacham, where his lordship' death took place, to his town residence, in readiness for the private funeral. The removal of the body was conducted in the most private and unoscentacious manner, without military display of any kind. On Saturday, Viscount Sydney, the Lord Chamberlain, accompanied by Lord Alfred Paget, arrived at Chatham, for the purpose of making the preliminary arrangements connected with the removal of his lordship's remains to London. The hearse containing the body arrrived at the Chatham Station of the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway shortly before one clock on Monday afternoon. The coffin was placed in a first-class carriage, and the body conveyed to London by the 1-18 p.m. excress train, Major-General E re accompanying the train. In the garrison the usual parades were dispensed with on Monday morning.

On Monday morning, between nine and ten o clock, whilst some men were engaged thrashing corn in the farm-yard of Mr. Francis Wray, farmer, of Walthamstow, near the old church, by means of a steam-thrashing machine, some of the burning sparks fell upon a stack of wheat containing about seventy loads. The farm servants, with forks and shovels, tried to pull the too layer of corn off so as to save the rick, but without avail, and the flames curled over the top and burned downwards, so that in a few minutes the stack became one burning mass. Unfortunat ly two other stacks of corn stood near, and the wind draughted the fire into the midst of both, and they became wrapped in fire. The fire plugs afforded a sup, ly, but they were a long way off, and the engines were unable to get near enough to work effectually. One of the powerful land steamers by Fhand, Mason, and Co sho ily arrivid, as well as several mannal power engines of the brigade. This last-named force went to work, and was the means of saving the haystac itary direction, or the church wou d have been jeopardised. Very little of the three stacks could be saved. Fortunately, Mr. Wray

DESPERATE POACHING AFFRAY.

The illustration in the front page represents a desperate poaching affray which thok place between the keepers of bord Middleton and a band of poachers who were discovered in the park near Notaffray which took place between the keepers of Lord Middleton and a band of poachers who were discovered in the park near Nottineham. His lordship's keepers were watching a cover a short distance from the hall, when they descried a band of poachers setting nets. The keepers at once advanced towards the poachers, who were well armed with flatls, pitchforks, and bludgeons, and who commenced an attack upon them. A desperate me ee ensued, in which one of the poachers received severe injuries—his nose being completely smashed. A large mastiff dog was also stabbed to death with a lork. The poachers having beaten off their opponents made tweir ercape. They were afterwards seen by the county police in the vicinity of Ison Green, and whon spoken to threatened violence to one of the officers. The keepers easily identified them, and they were apprehended in Nottingham. They were subsequently taken before the Rev. G. F. Holcombe, at the County Police-office, and remanded. Their names are as follow:—Benjamin Pulpps, Thomas Smith, George Gilbert, William Smith, Joseph Wright, Absalom Bickley, Alfred Brownlow, and William Simson. They are a very desperate gang, and well known to the keepers and the police.

A DANGEROUS POWER -The Montreal Gazette has the following A DANGEROUS POWER—The anomireat suzeric has the following curious paragraph:—" We are informed that Mr. Desmartesu, St. Mary-street, was magnetised on Friday last, without his knowledge or permission, by a pasty unknown, who had entered his store to purchase a glass of liquor. The latter then caused his victim to follow him to a shed near the farnaces in this locality and next under the farnaces in the latter than the properties of the paragraphs of the properties of the paragraphs of the properties of the paragraphs of the paragraphs of the properties of the paragraphs of the para him lie down on a heap of straw, when he quickly saws i flesh rateau pockets of all heir pecuniary contents. But, unfortunately for the esmarteau s nim he down on a heap of straw, when nequically easel desmarteaus pockets of all their perminary contents. But, unfortunately for the hero of the magnet, several of Desmarteau's friends had been also attracted to the spot, though in this instance by curiosity or suspicion, when they quickly divined the object of the straing descentific operation, on which they seized him, and forced him to disgorge his in gotter years. By Desmarteau soon regained consciousness, when he declared him and to the object of anything having occurred. The character, however, was able enough to best a heat research. a hasty retreat.

Foreign Rebis.

FRANCE.

The Florida, arrived at St. Nazaire, has brought news from Vera Cruz to July 17—a week later than the original advices of the Archduke Maximilian's election. It appears that after Marshal Forey's couple of hundred "Norables" had spoken in the name of the stexican nation, some kind of an electoral farce to sanction their decision was gone through in the city of Mexico. The bare statement now tefore us is that, by a popular vote—it does not appear how constituted and taken, and, sooth to say, it matters very little—10,241 voices against 250 declared that all the Notables had done was rightly done. It is admitted that the French troops have still plenty of work ent out for them in this country, which is have still plenty of work ent out for them in this country, which is re-cresented as unanimously desirous of having the archduke for an emperor, or, if not, anybody else that the Emperor Napoleou may be good enough to send to reign over them. An expedition has be good enough to send to reign over them. An expedition has been organized against Minatitian to prevent the introduction of contraband of war at that point. The French troops engaged on this service are facetionsly styled "counter-guerillas." The city of Tampico, which it will be remembered was formerly taken by the French and then abandoned, is now in the possession of a Maxican general named Gazza, who is fortitying it, and the French are going to besiege nim—Juarez, who it was presented had fled the country, is still at San Luis Potesi, but the writers of the despatches concocted for circulation in France hope that he will go away "before very long." General Ortego, the defender of Fuebla, is in command of the State of Zacatecas, and it is complained that "he is very severe towards foreigners." General Doblado, who commands the State of Guanajato, is said to have offered to recognise the French intervention on condition that no French troops should the State of Guanajato, is said to have offered to recognise the French intervention on condition that no French troops should occupy his district; but Marshal Forey refused this condition, and therefore it stands ad litted that Dobado is still in a state of hostility. As a matter of course it is alleged in a timbe other of the occupying force is excellent; but, there being a cone case as of yellow fever at Vera cours, the 143 passengers on host of the Florida are kept in strict quarantine at St. Norme. An English thing, having 10,000 markets on board and over numerous of war, has been se zed by a French vessel in the Matamores waters. This event is said to have produced a "lively impression."

AUSTRIA.

The Vienna press thus alludes to the offer of the lexican crown

to the Archdose Maximilian:—

"The Paris papers already announce that the Emperor and Empress have congratulated the Archdose Maximilian upon the "The Paris papers alroady announce that the Emperor and Empress have congratulated the Archduke Maximilian upon the imperial crown, which he has been effored. They may possibly consider it a subject for congratulation to obtain possession of a crown in a country like Mexico in such a manner; but we believe ourselves expressing the opinion of the Austrian people when we frankly declare that every man in this country will think the acceptance of the crown by the Archduke rather a fatality than good fortune. A fatality we say, for it would be notting else it an Austrian prince should ever think in earnest of accepting a crown at the hands of one of the Napoleons. Nothing similar occurred at the time of Germany's deepest humiliation through Napoleon 1, and shall constitute hal Austria of to-day condescend to what absolutism would not stoop? And what a crown! The French invaried Mexico without plansible ground, treading under foot the in a pendence of the people, of which they are constantly talking, and, after shedding streams of blood, have occupied the Mexican capital, followed by the curses of a nation hitherto proud of its self-de, endence. Simulat a prince of constitutional sustria take his seat upon a throno thus forcibly erected upon blood and tears as compensation pericaps for the pearl broken out of the Austrian crown in 1859, or as a present to hold us have dess for future eventualities of a similar sort? The more we occupy ourselves with these reflections the more incredible, adventurous, unacceptable, a. d monstrous appears to us this latest attention offered to Austria in the Court of Nagoleon? a. d monstrous appears to us this latest attention offered to Austria
by the Court of Napoleon.

The article concludes in the following terms:—

The article concludes in the following terms:—

"Although the idea of unlug the ancient realm of the Aztees may not be without a poetical charm for room nti temperaments, we believe the times are passed when fancics of this character suffice to compromise the policy of great states, and flunge it into immeasurable intricacies. We hope, therefore, that this time the reply of Austria to the offer, through Paris, of the Mexican Notables will be a decisive refusal. There for all, we trust an end will now be put to an intrigue having no farther object than to remove the disgrace of the Mexican expedition—that crime against an independent nation—from the shadders of France to those of Austria, and to cover the abyse of the dicty speculations of the banker Jecker and his precious associates in France and Mexico with the glorious name of an Austrian prince"

AMERICA.

A considerable force of all aims from General Meade's army crossed the Rappahannock and encountered the Confederates near the river. A desperate conflict commenced. The Confederates retreated, fighting, upon Culpepper, when they were reinforced and in turn drove back the Federals. The Federals were shortly afterwards here also reinforced by a whole army corps, and gained a strong position, when the Confederates again retreated towards Culpepper. The loss on both sides is reported to have been heavy.

merce will be driven from the ocean. War is not desirable with England, but war is not the highest of evils. A spirited nation cannot submit to injustice, insolence, and outrage through a series of years and make no effort to avenge its wrongs. The course pursued by England has alienated every. Am rican of the loyal States. These facts indicate what the future has in store for America." President Lincoln has officially proclaimed that if the enemy enslave or sell any one because of his colour the offence will be punished by retaliation upon the enem's prisoners. For every Federal soldier killed in violation of the laws of warfare, a rebel soldier will be placed at hard labour on public works, and kept at labour until the olde. Be released and receive the treatent due to prisoners of war.

No HOME COMPLETE without a WILLCOX AND GIBBS SEW-ING MACHINE.—Simple, cost; act, efficient, durable and nois less Warranted to fulfil all the requirements of a perfect family Machine Prospectus free on application at No. 1, Ludgate will indicatement. Idrertisement.

The question is constantly asked, which is the best sewing machine? The answer we give is that which will do best the greatest variety of work. Most witt do nothing but plain sewing; but there are not which equally apply to plain and amanual work. Then a construction equalty apply to plain and ornamoutal work. There is News r. Wilson & Co. of 144 High follows, are the best of tool, getting the control of t

General Rews.

"Among the Mexican prisoners who have arrived in France," says the Siecle, "is one particularly worthy of notice—a young Indian femate, aged twenty-three, who was lieutenaut-colonel in the Regiment of Zacatecas. She has in the space of seven years gain dall her grades at the point of the sword. When her husband was called on to serve, she followed the army, and having distinguished herself in battle received the rank of sub-lieutenant. Her husband was killed in the affair of Guadatoupe, on the 5 h May, 1862, and her bravery on that occasion obtained her the rank of second in command of a regiment, at the head of which she rendered herself conspicuous in the delence of Puebla. She was most expert in the use of the sword, and her soldiers almost considered her as a supernatural being. After the surrender of Puebla, she was taken to Vera Cruz, and arrived at Brest on board the Rhone transport. Her order for embarkation stated her rank, and gave her a right to a seat at the table of the superior officers. She possesses a pleasing physiognomy, but her manners are rather masculine.

The musical critic of Galignani observes:—"M. Bagier has

asculine.

THE musical critic of Galignani observes:—" M. Bagier has

The musical critic of Galignani observes:—" M. Bagier has

The musical critic of Galignani observes:—" M. Bagier has at He musical critic of Gaugiana observes:—"M. Bagier has definitively engaged Mille, raturbuth for Paris and Madrid. The salary she revives is not only extravagant, but is ready preposterous—£120 a night. Is there no means of putting a stop to these extortionate exactions? If such a thing as unanimity among directors were possible, surely an engagement not to pay a singer more than a certain liberal sum might be come to among managery themselves. If such an arrangement were fairly acted more by more than a certain liberal sum might be come to among managers themselves. If such an arrangement were fairly acted upon by directors, artists would be obliged to accept of fair terms or remain without an engagement. A season or two of enforced leisure of this kind would in all probability go far to put an end to the present system of extravagant demands."

From a parliamentary paper it appears that in the year ending the 31st March last the duty on race horses amounted to £6,422, being a decrease of £535 on the previous year.

The arts have sustained an immense has in the death of M. Engere Delacroix, the French painter, who succumbed to an affection of the chest from which, had been suffering for the last two months. He was sixty-six years of age.

MR. MARSHALL WOOD, the scriptor, has received a commission from Mr. John Crossley to execute two busts of the Princes and Princes of Wales, in marble, to commemorate the royal visit to Halifax.

THE Cape Argus announces that "the Kaffrarians are getting up

Princess of Wales, in marble, to commemorate the royal visit to Halifax.

The Cope Argus announces that "the Kaffrarians are getting up a Derby.

Anoxost the prisoners to be tried at the assizes at Liverpool was a young man named George Wright, a cotton-spinner, of Oldham, who was in custedy on a charce of murder. At the opening of the assizes the learned judge, in his charge to the grand jury, alluded to this case at one which would call for deep consideration and care on the part of those who would have to try it. The unfortunate prisoner, however, anticipated his trial by committing suiced on Monday morning, by hanging himself in his cell, in Kirk-dale Gaol, having succeeded in fastening the straps of his hammook to a portion of the gas piping. —then the turnkey entered the cell the body was still warm, but life was quite extinct.

The block of granite which is to form the sarcopbagus to be placed in the mausoleum recently erected at Frogmore in which are to be deposit of the remains of the late Prince-Consort, has been brought to be terchead for the purpose of being taken by railway to Aberdeen. The block is of immense size, being nine feet eight inches long, seven feet four inches broad, and three feet four inches thick, and weighs eighteen tons. It was get out of Cairngall Quarry (on the estate of Wm. Hutchinson, Esq.), leased by afr. at 10 mail of the decrease of the seven has a year the quarry has been worked with a view to obtaining a block of sufficient dimensions, but only quite recently was it seen that the object could be obtained. It has now, however, been so most satisfactorily. The stone, which is of a build shade, is a very beautiful specimen of Cairngall granite, and quite complete and sound. The stone is to be polished on each side, and when finished with have a very massive and elegant appearance. The difficulty of transporting this immens—block was very great. Having been placed on a substantial low wagen, sixten powerful horses were required to each of the coad, and at the Peterhead toll-b

wards here also reinforced by a whole army corps, and gained a strong position, when the Confederates again retreated to wards Culcepper. The loss on both sides is reported to have been heavy.

Telegrams from Charleston, dated the 31st ult, to the Richmond Whig announce that the batteries at Cumming's Point, on Morris Island, were bombarded by three iron-clads for five hours during the previous day. At the end of that time the vessels withcrew, having inflicted no serious injury to the works. All the Confederate forts within range replied to the Federal fire.

The is ashington Repurican, a semi-official organ, says:—"If there is hould be a singlit occasion for hostilities, and England and America were likely to be involved in war, the Federal steam marine will at once be converted into privateers, and British commerce will be driven from the ocean. War is not desirable with England, but war is not the highest of evils. A spirited nation.

Public Library."

A PARLIAMENTARY return states that during the year ending December 31, 1862, there were 216 persons killed and 600 injured to convert of railway accidents, of which twenty-four deaths occurred in Ireland, forty-two in scotland, and 150 in England and succurred in Ireland, forty-two in scotland, and 150 in England and spectively being 1,598, 1,777, and 8,176. During 1861, when the total number of miles of railway open in each division respectively being 1,598, 1,777, and 8,176. During 1861, when the total number of miles of railway open in each division respectively being 1,598, 1,777, and 8,176. During 1861, when the total number of miles of railway open in the United Kingdom was 10,833, the number of lives lost by accidents was 284, and the 10,833, the number of persons injured 883. Of the 216 deaths in 1662, twenty-16, 10,833, the number of persons injured 883. Of the 216 deaths in 1662, twenty-17, and 1,777, and 8,177, and 8,176 in consequence of railway open in each division respectively being 1,598, 1,777, and 8,176 in consequence of railway accidents, o

On Monday, as Lord and Lady Gilbert Kennedy were riding in the vicinity of the village of Eversley, her ladyship's horse took fright at a cart laden high with peas. After rearing violently, the animal backed into a ditch, throwing her ladyship, and causing some severe injuries to the head, which rendered her insensible, in which state she was conveyed home. We hear that her ladyship, who is much beloved in the neighbourhood, is progressing favourably

We (Liverpool Mercury) understand that the late James Plumpton, Eq., of this town, has made several liberal bequests to charitable objects. He has bequested a sum of £1,000 to the Liverpool objectives; £1,000 to found a sobclarabile at the Collegiate Institution, and £500 to the Society for Propagating the Gospel in Foreign Parts

The Drad Alive—The Figure Programme relates that M. Clair-Benie, who torm it, played the part of the Monssreat the Ambigu, and who has been of lare residing of Asnlores, fell ill last week and to all appearance died, a free which was legally attested, with all the due form. The day of the interment arrived, and when the persons who had to place the corpse in the offin were about to perform that duty, they were ascentished to hear a deep sigh proceed from the body, followed by the words—"All mon Dion! (4h, my God). M. Clair Bento had awakened from a lethargy, and is now getting better.

MURDER IN WOLVERHAMPTON.

A TERRIBLE crime has been committed in Wolverhampton. Bilton-street there is a wide court, known as "the barracks," but correctly as No. 4 Court. It contains about eight houses, tenanted at 2s. 3t. a week. On the occupancy of one of these there entered, nive or six weeks ago, a young man and woman, who seemed to obtain a livelihood by making and selling forks and skewers of iron obtain a livelihood by making and selling forks and skewers of from wire. On the Monday evening about a month ago, the woman blocked the house-door, and told a next-door neighbour that she was going out, and asked her to say if any one called that she was gone, the country. A few days after her departure a respectable-booking woman came from Willenhall, a neighbouring township, and inquired for Mr. Williams, her son, who was alleged to be the tenant of the house, and who had passed as the husband of the woman referred to. The message left by the woman was delivered, and old Mrs. Williams desired that her son should be told to write to his mother, as she wished to hear from him. Whether or not the woman who made the inquiries was the person she to write to his mother, as she wished to hear from him. Whether or not the woman who made the inquiries was the person she alleged herself to be has not yet transpired. After that time no one called, and the house remained closed. An offensive smell, however, for some days back had been noticed to proceed from the house, and on Friday week morning the neighbour with whom the message had been delivered by the woman-tenant, began to suspect that something was wrong. At her request a neighbour, named Mary Lees, procure! a key, and opened the door. The smeil then became very strong. Lees, however, went up-stairs, and saw a dead body lying in the front room She called out to a neighbour named Shith for assistance, and they She called out to a neighbour named Smith for assistance, and they both entered the room. On the floor lay a mattress, and upon it there was stretched, covered with a sheet and coverlet, that was evidently the corpse of a man, it is needless to say, in a norrible state of decomposition. The murdered man, for such the deceased would seem to be, wore, as he lay in bed, only a shirt and waistooat; and there is no doubt that some hand must have tended him after and there is no doubt that some nand must have a clear from the he was unable to do anything for himself. This is clear from the manuer in which his head was covered with the bed-clothes. These were fastened over the face tight enough to secure suffocations were fastened over the face tight enough to secure suffocations. these were assented over the assented such that and other circumstances convinced them that the deceased was the young man Williams.

The inquest was held the Friday afternoon. Before the inquiry commenced, a woman present voluntered a statement to the effect that, some time since, she had known the deceased by the name of Bill, and she may remembered his name to be Williams. She

and she now remembered his name to be William Williams. She and she now remembered his name to be william Williams. She was able to identify him by his trousers which on one occasion she had mended. His mother lived at cortobello, a small town near Wolverhampton. A letter addressed to him had once been left at her house, and she had known him when he lived at Birmingham. He was not married, but had lived with a woman known by the name of Rose. This woman she had not seen for

more than three weeks. She had a very bad churact.r.

Mary Lees, the woman who first found the body, and the first witness called, said: I last saw Williams alive on Monday three weeks at the bottom of the court, and he then appeared to be in good health. On the evening of the same day i saw the woman with whom he lived go to the tap at the back of the building for some water. After filling her kettle she returned to the house, and

1 have not seen her since.

The inquiry was then adjourned until the last day of this month Dr. Gibbons, the surgeon, in the meantine, was instructed to make a careful post mortem examination of the body.

A few days ago a young weman applied to Ann Corbett, who lives in Tower-street, Dualey, for the key of the next house to where the dead body was found, which was empty. The applicant said that she was the wife of William Smith, a lamplighter, and that he was in search of a house. She obtdined the key and left. On Thursday week some persons entered upon the tenancy of the same heuse, and there, in an attic, discovered the dead body of a woman. The face of the corpse was downwards, with the head resting on one side. A half-pint bottle, labelled "Landanum," lay at her feet. Hanging to the skylight of the room was a womans bonnet, which had in it the key of the house. The bottle was of a half-pint size, with the name of "Lewis, Bliston," stamped upon it. Beneath the label, which was inscribed "Laudanum," there was found to be another and older label, also bearing the word "Laudanum." In the deceased woman's pocket there was a mercer's bag, stamped with the name and address of Mr. Pursell, of Bliston. A small quantity of laudanum was found in the bottle, and Mr. G. E. Horten, surgeon, of Dudley, deposed at the inquest that the E. Horten, surgeon, of Dudley, deposed at the inquest that the body lay in such a position as would lead to the inference that de-ceased lay down where she was found when she felt herself in a state of come from an overdose of narcotic poison. The jury returned a verdict of "Found dead." It has since transpired that the bonnet found hanging to the skylight in the empty house at Dudley is that which was worn by the woman who three weeks ago left the house in Wolverhampton in which Williams died. The bonnet, Mrs. Lewis, of Wolverhampton, says, is cleaner than it was when she saw it on the night in question. There is little doubt that after inquiries have been made the corpse will be found to be that of the woman whose name is alleged to have been Sparrow, but who it has just transpired is a widow named Steadman, whose father lives in circumptum. Her happand died in Birmingham father lives in sirmingham. Her husband died in Birminghan about eight years ago, leaving this woman a widow at the early agoftwenty-two. After the death of her husband she went to Liver pool, where Williams met with her. Her husband died in Birmingham

MURDERS IN FRANCE.

THE Court of Assizes of the Gard has been engaged during three sittings in trying a man named Domergue, aged forty-seven, on a charge of murdering, in the night of 23rd of October last, M. Blanc, a woollen-draper, residing at Point-St.-Esprit. On the morning of the 24th, the body of the murdered man was found lying in his the 24th, the body of the murdered man was found lying in his shop, dreadfully mangled by several blows with an axe, any one of which would have sufficed to cause death. As the money-drawer in the shop had been forced open and emptied, it was evident that robbery had been the motive of the crime. Traces of blood were found along the street from the shop to the house occupied by the prisoner, who was accordingly arrested. During the inquiry which followed, a respectable traceman of the to an earn forward and deposed that he hid seen the prisoner in Blanc's shop about him on the evening of the 23rd, which must have been within a few minutes of the time when the crime was perpetrated. Marks of blood on the prisoner's clothes and other circumstantial evidence couspired to prove the charge. In his defence, the prisoner pleaded conspired to prove the charge. In his defence, the prisoner pleaded at a dib, but failed altogether to establish it. After a short deliberation, the jary brought in a verdict of "Guilty, with extenuating croumstances," and the court condemned the prisoner to hard

in

between Davoine and the sister nevertheless continued, and they frequently met in secret, in spite of the opposition of the brothers, who were extremely averse to the match, as it would have led to a division of the property, which they wished to keep entire. The sister was so id-treated in consequence of her attachment to Davoine that she at last left the house and went to live with a neighbour; but a reconciliation took place and she returned home. In the beginning of the present year the banns of marriage between her and Davoine were sent year the banns of marriage between her and Davoine were published, and the wedding day was fixed. Meanwhile Davoine visited her cland-stinely, entering the premises by climbing over the wall. In the night of the 30th January, when crossing the farmyard on one of these visits, he was fired at by the prisoner Bouchez, and afterwards killed by repeated blows on the head dealt by him and the prisoner Langraud. They were accordingly arrested and committed for trial. In their defence, both before the examining magistrate and in court, the prisoners declared that they had not recognised Davoine, but supposed him to be a robier, and that when they attempted to arrest him, after wounding him in the legs with small shot, he made a desperate resistance and was killed in the struggle. This statement was favourably received by the

in the struggle. This statement was favourably received by the jury, who at once acquitted the prisoners, and the court ordered their immediate release. On the delivery of the verdict there was a burst of applause, which was immediately suppressed.

A brutal aurder was committed a few days since at the farm of Champouran, near Vaudoy (seme-et-Macne), on the person of Mone. Mirevault, the farmers wife. The murderer was a tramp, unknown in the neighbourhood, who had be n allowed to sleep in a habit, on the pressure for two piciples, and has been beautable. has loft on the preceises for two nights, and had been chantably supplied with food by Mme. Mirevault. Instead of showing gratitude for this kindness, he watched the departure of all the men to their work in the fields, and when Mme. Mirevault was left alone he entered the house, and, after stabling her with a knife, fractured her skull by stamping on it with the heel of his boot. He then began to ransack the piace, and while so engaged was seen by a woman, who campate areas to the farmer's with on huminess. The then began to ransack the piace, and while so engaged was seen by a woman, who came to speak to the farmer's wife on business. The woman, without raising an alarm, ran for M. Mirevault from a neighbouring field. On arriving he found his wife quite dead, but the murderer had disappeared. The whole day was spent in search of him, but in vam. At night however, M. Airevault found him concealed under a heap of roul linen in a corner of the bedroom. The fellow, who was armed with a loaded pistol, was secured and lodged in prison at Coulommiers. He gave the name of Millon, and pretends to be a native of Vienna. pretends to be a native of Vienna.

DEFEAT OF THE REBEL NEW ZEALANDERS.

THE following is the official notification made by command of his excellency the governor, of the successful engagement of the troops at Taranaki:—

"Colonial Secretary's Office, Auckland, June 5, 1863.

"His excellency the governor directs it to be notified that Lieutenant General Cameron, C.B., left the town of New Plymouth at nine a.m., on the 3rd inst., accompanied by a military force, and arrived at Tataraimaka at four a.m. yesterday morning, the 4th instant. The force under his command at that point being made arrived at Tataraimaka at four am, yesterday morning, the 4th instant. The force under his command at that point being made up of the head quarter companies of the 57th and 70th Regiments, of a detachment of the 65th Regiment, of three Armstrong guns, and the greater part of the men of Captain Mercer's pattery, and of a small detachment of the Royal Engineers, the force being in all about 650 strong. The atta-k commenced at 645 a.m., yesterday morning. The force crossed the Katikara river, and attacked the enemy's position on the left bank of that stream, which it carried, totally routing the enemy, who fied in confusion, leaving twenty-two of his dead on one part of the field. The lieutenant-general states that Colonel War e. C.B., and the 57th Regiment, under his command, availed themselves of an opportunity afforded them by carrying, with the greatest gallantry, a redoubt of the enemy, where the principal fighting took place. I he loss one our side was one private killed, and two mortally, and two severely, wounded of the 57th Regiment; and one private severely wounded of the 70th Regiment. Her Maje ty's suip Eclipse, under the command of Captain Mayne, R.N., sailed from New Plymouth at four am yesterday morning, and arrived off the Katikara River at the hour arranged with the lieutenant-general, so as to co-operate most negatify with the willtark force from the command of the settles. arranged with the lieutevant-general, so as to co-operate most usefully with the mittary force from the commencement of the attack, by shelling the enemy's works. The Freutenant-general and part of the force returned in her Majesty's ship Eclipse to New Plymouth the same morning, reaching that place at one p.m., the remainder of the force marching back to town.

"By his excellency's command, "ALFRED DOMETT."

The Otago correspondent of the New Zealand Ex miner writes as follows: You will have gathered from other sources that, at the time of the departure of last months mail, a r newal of the war at Taranaki was almost a certainty. A military escort, conveying stors to one of the outposts, had falled into an ambuscade of the natives, and several of the party barbaronsly nurdered. The present mail will convey the intelligence that the 'dogs of war 'are again let loose, and their unfortunate province is once more the theatre of strife. Samuel Cameron has opened the campaign by a dashing exploit, which has made him the ideal of popular applianse. dashing exploit, which has made him the idea of popular applause. Apparently he fully deserves the confidence and esteem he has won. The testimony of all parties having opportunities of local observation ascribe to him a rare combination of kindness and stern resolve. Fortiter in we in all that relates to his duties as commander-inchiel, and surviter in mode in all that relates to the convenience and security of the settlers. The exploit just referred to was a sudden attack upon one of the lataraimaks positions. The preparation was made with the greatest secrecy and skill. Until just upon the hour of marh—when the troops defiled out of town on their hazardous expedition—scarcely a soul was aware of what was in contemplation. Suffice it to say that the enterprise was completely successful. The attack was made simultaneously from two points, while the Eclipse, in the offing, assisted the attacking forces by throwing shell into the pawith admirable precision. The rifle pits and the pawers successively re-sted; and although the loss on our side was comparatively trifling, three killed and some six or eight wounded, upwards of forty bodies of native slain were gathered together and interred, and by latest advices this number is augmented to upwards of seventy, it being revices this number is augmented to upwards of seventy, it being reported that others of the dead were subsequently discovered. The highest estimate of the loss on the side of the natives, is seventyfive, the lowe t forty; but the actual num er of those who have been killed will probably never with certainty be known. This severe lesson, however, does not appear to have wrought any effect on the minds of the natives beyond that of exasperating them. They appear determined to resist to the death. Submission seems foreign to their thoughts. Latest advices tell us that as the news of circumstances," and the court condemned the prisoner to hard labour for life.

I wo farmers named Bouchez, aged twenty-three, and Langrand, aged sixty-three, nephew and uncle, have just been tried by the Court of Assizes of the Nord, at Douai, on a charge of having murdered, in the night of January 30, a labouring men named Davoine, who had formerly been in their service. It appeared from the evidence that the prisoner Langrand, with three brithers, a sister, and the prisoner Bouchez, their nephew, lived together on a farm servant, and remained six years, when he was discharged by the brothers Langrand, because he had made to their sister offers, but the defeat at Tataramaka was received, other riches hitherto neutral declared their intention of joining in the fray. There can be but little doubt that we are now entering upon a long and protracted the stringle, the ultimate issue of which it is impossible to predict One remarkable fact, however, must not be omitted Governor of the crown to the analst Waitara, the possession of which was the original cause of war. The reasons which have induced him to take this step are not perfectly known it is said that by instance of the crown to the analst Waitara, the possession of which was justified in the original cause of war. The reasons which have induced him to take this step are not perfectly known it is said that by instance of the crown to the analst was included it has been discovered that Tena had no right to dispose of the land, and that Westa a might expect the proportion was justified. If this be so, there can he had one of the court of th the defeat at Tataraimaka was received, other tribes hitherto neutral

Possibly Sir George Grey may entertain the hope that this son of resolves it compares they into entain the paper that this are inside, even though long deported, will have the edge of a behavioring, in the minds of the parives, the present conflict from the original depute. But I fear he will not smooted. Although we may be perfectly satisfied that it present stringle is intirely unconnected with the dispute about Wartara, and that we are now only waging war against unprovoked aggression a dimurder, the natives, I fear, will not make this distinction, but will associate all that has a state of the state of th that has yet to come with what has already transpired.

FATAL ACCIDENT IN REGENT STREET.

FATAL ACCIDENT IN REGENT STREET.

Dr. Lankester held an inquest on Monday afternoon, at the Mildleex Hospital, on the body of Mr. William dilton Bridger, the Recorder of Chichester and magistrate of Bradford-on-Avon, who was accidentally killed on the previous Wednesday night in Regentstreet. Mr. Charles Hawkins, of Saville-row, saw the deceased about five o'clock on the Wednesday, when he appeared in good health. He was deaf, and a carriage might come on him unawares. He saw him after the accident, and it was clear from the post mortem examination that the accident, and it was clear from the post mortem examination that the accident, was the cause of his death. A Mr. ollings and a Mr. Add v. who were crossing Regent-street at the time, were examined. The carman called out to them, and they started forward and reached the kerb. In driver was turning from Regent-street into Argell place. They heard him call out to the deceased, but he took no notice and was knocked own and killed. In their opinion, the driver used great exertion to prevent the accident. The van was going at the rate of about five miles an hour. A juryman said that five miles an hour was too fast in turning a street. Mr. Humphries remarked that a man could walk four hour. A juryman said that five miles an hour was too fast in turning a street. Mr. Humphries remarked that a man could walk four miles an hour, and five miles could not be too much. Some of the jury thought it was a very fair pace for a van and two horses to be lriven. The coroner asked whether Combe wished to make any statement. Mr. Humphries, who appeared on the part of his employers, said he did, and he was called forward. The coroner teld him he could not be sworn, and anything he might say could be used against him. Combe stated that he had come from Burlington-street with a load, and called out several times. The two witnesses who had been examined heard him, and got out of the way. He called as loud as he could to the deceased, and he was not aware he w a deaf. The pole struck him, and he tell down. He did all that he could to prevent the wheel passing over his body. He ha it be an early twelve years in the employ of Messrs. Chaplin and Horne, and shis was the first accident that had occurred to him. The jury returned a verduct of "Accidental death," and expressed an opinion that no blame was to be attached to the carman Combe.

FATAL OMNUBUS ACCIDENT ON HOLBORN-HILL.

Ox Monday morning, Mr. Payne held an inquiry at St. Bartholo-

On Monday morning, Mr. Payne field an inquiry at St. Bartholo-mew's Hospital, respecting the death of Charles Fox, aged thirty-seven years, an omnibus conductor, who was run over and killed on the previous Thursday, on Holborn-hill.

Mr. Beard appeared on behalf of George James Lang y, the driver of the omnibus which ran over decreased, and who is in custody; and Mr. Buchanan represented the widow of the dec ased.

dec ased.

William Wray: I live at 7, Furnival's-inn. On Thursday last, about half-past three, I was standing at the corner of Furnival's-inn, when my attention was called to two omnibuses racing towards the City, one being slightly before the other That part of Holborn is very broad. I believe they were going at the rate of eight or nine miles an hour, which was much over the usual pace of an omnibus. A dark green omnibus was a little in advance The horses of the second omnibus, which was of a light green colour, were about level with the body of the first. That omnibus passed the other on the near side at a rapid pace. The conductor having alighted, level with the body of the first. That omnibus passed the other on the near side at a rapid pace. The conductor having alighted, attempted to pass in front of the horses of the green omnibus, in doing which he was knocked down by the horses, and the hind wheel passed over him. The light green omnibus after stopping some time proceeded on its journey. Attention was at once given to the deceased, when it was found he was dead. The driver, Langley, was apprehended on his return from the city. (The witness here pointed him out in court.)

Dr. Jones said he resided at 1, dontague-place, Kentish-town. He was in the omnibus of which the deceased was conductor. It was a dark green one. They appeared to be in a great hurry to get forward, as there was a light green omnibus about forty or fifty yards behind it. The one he was in went on the Leather-lane side of the cab-stand. At this time the set and omnibus was coming up fast, and he heard the deceased continually urge his own driver to

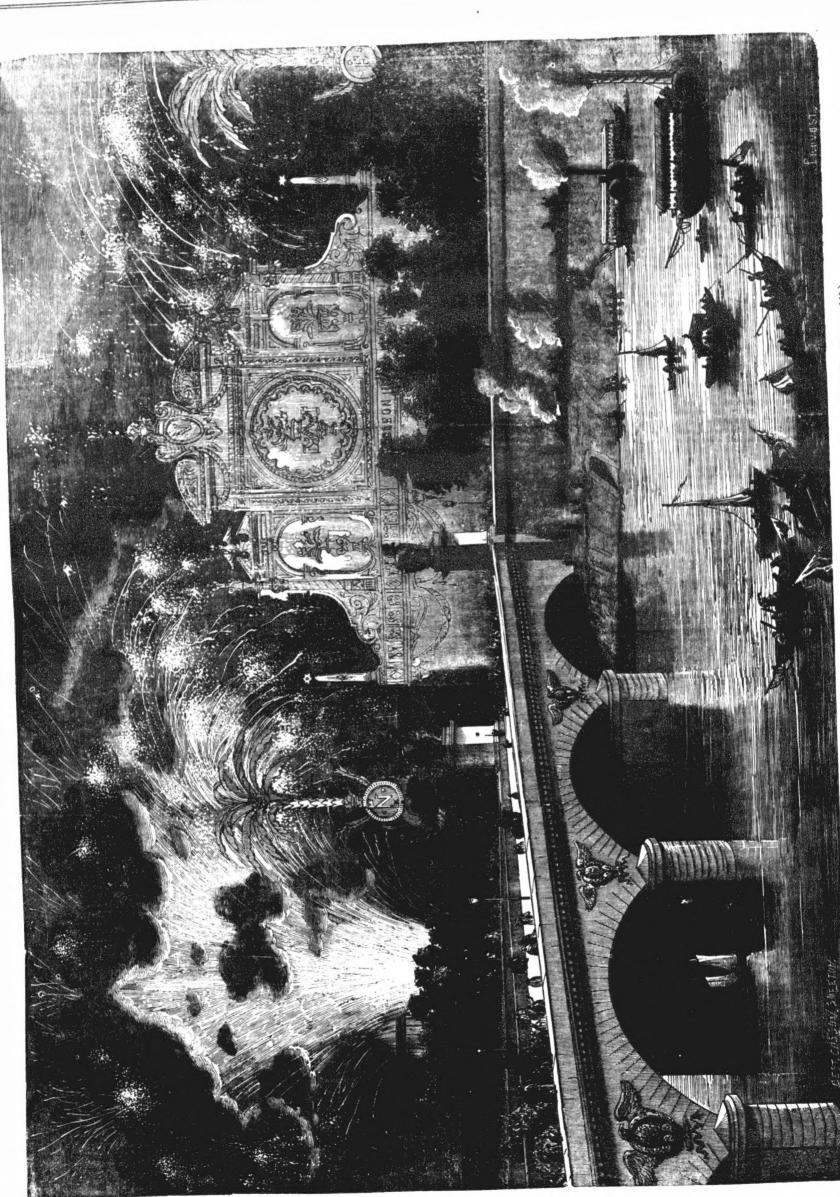
of the cab-stand. At this time the second omnibus was coming up fast, and he heard the deceased continually urge his own driver to greater speed. This was when the light green bus was about twenty yards behind. When they came opposite Furnival's-inn both omnibuses were racing: A female passenger was standing by the side of the kerb, and the dark green omnibus was drawn up about a foot from the public convenience in the centre of the road, the horses being drawn elightly across the road. Saw the conductor get down and go in front of his own omnibus, telling the coachman to pull across, saying, "Pull them across and stop them," pointing to the light green omnibus their advancing. Witness, seeing from the speed of the advancing bus that there might be a dangerous collision took measures for making his escape. The conductor at this time continued to exhert his driver to pull across, at the same time walking backwards in such a way that he was unable to perceive the approaching bus. At this time a woman in the same 'bus (the wife of the deceased) screamed violently. Witness looked at the conductor, and saw the pole of the green bus striking him in the back; he was by this whirled round the horse's collar and fell on his head. He was then struk by the horse's fore off leg, and by his hind off leg. The deceased seemed to struggle to free himself when the wheel passed over his chest by the side of the head from the shoulder, and down the centre of the body. He was at once removed on to the path, when there was a perceptible tremor in the body and blood pouring in great quantite, from his mouth. The driver of the second bus much have seen the deceased lefore he was knocked down, as there was nothing else in the way. There was not space for the two omnibuses to pass without running over the deceased, and the light green omnibus could not have fast, and he heard the deceased continually urge his own driver to There was not space for the two omnibuses to paes without running over the deceased, and the light green omnibus could not have passed round the other without danger of upsetting his own vehicle. The distance between the two omnibuses was between three and four eet.

four eet.

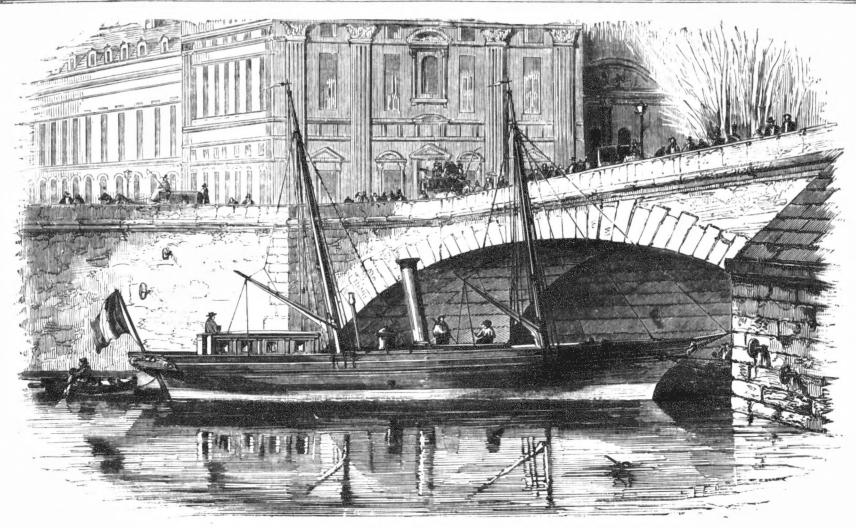
Benjamin Watkins said: I am the driver to the empibus to which the deceased was conductor. My omainus is painted a dark green. The light green one runs from Notting hill to hile-endgate. Our times of starting were about the same. I generally start first. I started on that occasion from St. John's Church at an minutes to three. At the Marble Arch we met the Notting-hill and Whitesham! Images. minutes to three. At the Marble Arch we not he Netting-hill and Whitechapel busses. Me generally arrive about two mannes before the other bus. The light green bus he cograt to a private individual. Langley was the driver on the my of the acc dent. When they were about urnivals in witness card his conductor say "Wo, wo!" and pulled up. I to directions to at p were the last words he heard the decessed utter. Hearing something coming on his near side, he turned to see what it was, and then say the decessed knocked down by the defensant's bus.

After a me further evines cathe care a summed up, and the jury delibered for a terror and the care a common finding to the war mark the control of th





Aug. 22, 1863.



A RIVER STEAMER ON THE SEINE AT PARIS.

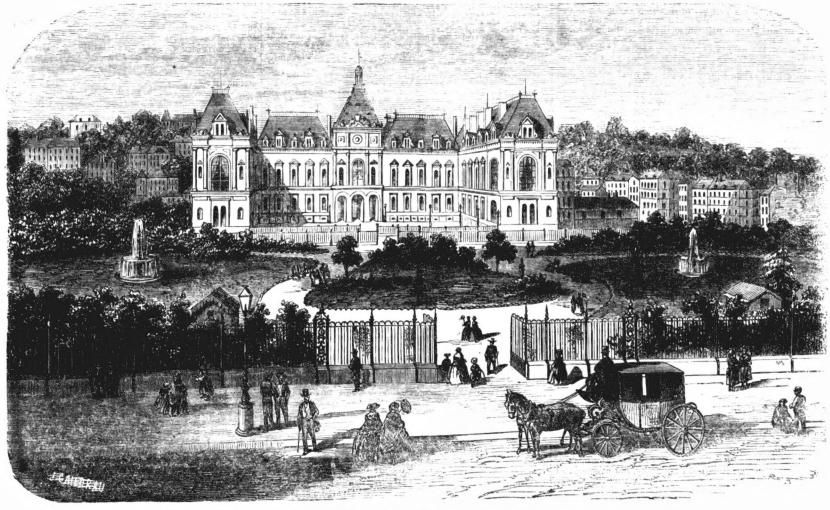
THE NAPOLEON FETE DAY.

THE NAPOLEON FETE DAY.

The 15th of August was the Napoleon Fete Day; and it was kept as a complete holiday by the Parisians. The theatres were thrown open gratuitously, and the Champs Elysees were illuminated. It is lucky there was scarcely any wind, for an important part of the illuminations consisted of red and yellow lanterns, with bits of candle inside them, which were hung up at dusk on the trees in the Champs Elysees. They were large paper lanterns of a circular form, resembling big melons, and having an opening at the top. A great number of men were employed with long poles suspending them to the branches and twigs by means of wire hooks attacked to them. The hooks were too pliant, or the members of the hanging committee were not more adroit than some other committees of that kind which we know,

for a good many of the illuminated melons came down as soon as they were bung up, and either ignobly went out in the dust or caught in some branch and caught fire themselves, it some cases setting fire to the leaves and threatening a conflagration. Had there been anything of a breeze the lantern part of the business would have been a total failure. As it was there were plenty of spare ones to replace the fallen, and by nine o'clock every tree in the Champs Elysees was loaded with the gaudy fruit. The clusters of large white globes burned extremely well, the material serving to condense without dimming the light; but the smaller globes, with which the festoons were studded, were much less successful. The Tuileries gardens were illuminated with pennons of coloured lamps; the fountains in the Place de la Concorde were illuminated within the fa'll of water by large white drums containing lights; the Rue di Rivoli, the Ministries, the Palace of Industry, the Cham-

ber of Deputies, the railings of the Tuileries, all the public buildings, and many others, were illuminated with long lines of gas j-ts, and in various other ways. Before eight o'clock the Chanps Elysees and adjacent parts were thronged with people, many of whom soon began to move off towards the quays and bridges to see the fireworks. An electric light was burning on the Trocadero, casting alternately slender pencils and broad brushes of many coloured lights across the Seine and towards Paris. It would, perhaps, have been better if the fireworks had been let off there instead of on the bridge of Jena, which is a much lower point, commanded from fewer places. Incessantly the crowds surged across the bridges to the quays on the south side of the river, numbers still remaining on the other bank. The fireworks began punctually at nine, and those persons who were not the best situated to view them had reason to be giad that they



HOTEL DE VILLE AT HAVRE

Consisted in gravity or our or register and R mean candles, thrown up in characteristic and the state of the wind to describe the country of the cou hast the fascens and clusters of globes forming a bright and graceful tringers the broad avenue of the Champs Elysees, and in double line round toe Pase de la Concarde. In the afternoon the Emeror and Empress drove along the boulevards in an open caleche, with outriders in the importal liveries. Two gentlemen in plain clothes rode beside the carriage, which was followed by three or four other open vehicles containing persons of the Court. L'cople showed curiosit, and thronged to the edge of the asphalte to see the cortege pass, but there was certainly little appearance of cordiality, and still less of enthusiasm.

diality, and still less of enthusiasm.

The numerous english visitors were loud in their rapturous admiration of the scene represented in our engraving. Many of them had evidently never seen anything like it before, and though Paris is celebrated for illuminations, and we have seen them all for many years, we must make a studiar confession. Whoever planned that illumination is an artist in the best sense of the word.

THE TOWN- LL OF HAVRE.

The illustration in page 149 represents the new Town Hall at Havre, an object that has doubtless attracted the attention of the many English contains to France at the present season of foreign

A SPORTING LIBEL CASE.

Mr. A porr the under-heriff of Surrey, recently executed a writ of inquiry at the Town Hall, Creydon, to assess the damages in an action of lifel brought by Mr Sydney Jacobs, an owner of race-horses, and who is well-known upon the turf, against Bobert I anson, the trainer, in which judgment was allowed to go by default

Vir Joyce was counsel for the plaintiff, and Mr. Rebinson for the

Mr Joyce addressed the jury, and said that the plaintiff had been for many years connected with racing matters, and the defendant was well-known as a trainer, and brother to a more celebrated man residing in the north of England. In the beginning of the year the defendant had the care of two race-horses belonging to the plaintiff, called Passion and the Care of two Face-fores belonging to the priming, called Passion and the Duchess of Kent, but in February the latter so d them to a gentleman named Simons, but they still remaine at the defendant's stables. After they had been there some time Mr. Simons was desirous of removing them and on the 10th of June he went down to Mickleham for the purpose of doing so. The defendant was us t at home, and his wife objected to the horses being taken sway and he was therefore obliged to return without them. On ant was not at home, and his wife objected to the horses being taken away, and he was therefore obliged to return without them. On the following day he received the letter that was the subject of the action. The learned counsel read the letter, which contained the following passages:—"I am not surprised that you should have come down to Mickleham to remove the horses at a tile when you knew I was away I wonder you can allow yourself to play into the bands of that thief Jacobs, and do his dirly work for him." This was the portion which was the subject of the fibel, but the letter went on to charge Jacobs with having attempted to bribe the boys about the stables, and stated that the horses should not be removed until the defendant had been paid what Jacobs owed him, adding that he did not care so much about himself as the poor

moved until the defendant had been paid what Jacobs owed him, adding toat he did not care so much about himself as the poor people about Mic-leham to whom the plaintiff owed money. The learned counsel said he did not as a for vindictive darages; but the defendant had admitted the litel, and they ought to award such an amount as would clear his claracter in the eyes of the world.

Mr. H. Simons was then examined, and said he was a medical man practising at Walworth, and he also took an interest in racing matters. He know the plaintiff as being connected with the turf; and in the beginning of the year he purchased two horses of him, which were at the time in training with the defendant, Mr. I'Anson. At the request of Mr. Jacobs he continued to keep the horses at Mic-leham after he had purchased them; but about the month of June, for some reasons which it was not necessary for him to mention, he was desirous of removing the horses and he went down to the defendants stab as for that purpose; but he was not at home, and his wife objected to the horses being removed, and he came away without there. He afterwards received the letter that was the subject of the libel, and showed it to he plaintiff.

Cross-examined: Vitne-s was a surgeon by profession, but he combined a little racing with it at times. He had only followed racing regularly for a few mouths since he had purchased tuese horses. He had known ducobs a good many years, but he was not related either to himself or his wife; but he was aware that he knew a good deal about racing matters, and he therefore consulted him. The defendant, he believed, had been his trainer for a con-

siderable period. Mr. Robin on as ed the witness whether he did not know, or

Mr. Robin on as ed the witness whether he did not know, or had not hea d that at the time these horses were sought to be removed, Jacobs owed 'Anson a considerable sum of money.

Mr. Joyce objected to the question being put, but the underskeriff ruled that it was admissible.

The witness there said he might have heard so, but he knew othing about it. He was aware that Hampton Races took place on the 10th of June, but he did not go down particularly on that day to fetch the horses because he thought defendant would be at the races.

races
If Robinson then addressed the jury on behalf of the defendant
in mitigation of damages. He said he did not dispute that the
defendant had acted improperly in writing the letter; but immed
ately afterwards he had made all the reparation in his power, and
he submitted that this was all that could be expected, and that the
present action ought never to have been brought against him, the
only object of whice was to gratify a fe ling of vinoictiveness, and
addle him with even see and are described. only object of which was to gratify a felling of vincietiveness, and saddle him with experses and law charges. He commented on the absence of the plaintiff, and said that it he had been called as a witness, he should have been ensoled to have elicited from him. whether there was any truth in the sugges ion, that at the time the attempt was made to recover the horses, Jacobs was indebted to the defendant a considerable sum for training and other expenses. He said, however, that as the case stood at present, he thought the jury could not entertain any doubt of this fact, and it was clear that the defendant was under the impression that the pretended sale of the horses to Simons was merely a juggle to shift the ownership, and enable the latter to obtain possession of the horses, which defendant considered he was entitled to keep until the lien which he had upon the a was discharged. He went on to contend that it was very natural for the defendant to be under such an impression, and also that he should think that advantage had been taken of was very natural for the defindant to be under such an impression, and also that he should think that advantage had been taken of knowing that he would be at the Hampton Ruces, to go to his abled during his absence and carry out the project; and that upon his return at high, finding this to be the case, and propably a little excited from having been at the races, he wrote the letter in question. He had, however, apologized immediately, and he submitted in continuous that the raiser in reality sustained no damage. The plant is the plaintiff had in reality sustained no damage wherever, as does hoped the jury would say 8 b their verdict.

The jury after a soor deliberation, returned a verdict for the plaintiff—course one tartains. The effect of this verdict will be that e stops by 1 spr 11 own reason.

AN ENTIRELY NEW AND OFIGIN L TALE of very particular interest, entitled

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28th Full 8h 55m. p.m. Sanday Lesson

2 Kings 18; 2 Peter 3 2 Kings 10; Acts 21.

NOTICE TO PUBLISHERS.

Publishers will much oblige by forwarding to us the titles of forthcoming publications; and any books they may wish noticed should be sent early in the week, addressed to the Editor of the "Penny Illustrated Weekly News," 313, Strand, London, when they will be noticed in our next.

COTTORS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

. All commolections for the Editor must contain name and address Rejected manuscripts will not be returned.

J. R.—admirals of the fl. at rank with field-marshals full admirals with generals, vice-admirals with lieutenant-generals, and rear-admirals with major-generals. Lieutenants in the navy rank with captains in the army; post-captains with colonels.

W. W.—Gout is generally proceeded by unusual chilliness of the feet and legs, and a numbriess, or a remarkion of pricking along the lower extremities the apprice fail, indigestion, torpor, and larguor ensue, and extra a lassitude and fatigue follow the least bodily exercise. The distinct of the pight, generally to the first joint of the big too, or occasionally in the heel, whole foot, or caif of the leg. The pain resembles that of a dislocat't joint, accompanied by a sensation resembling the effusion of cold water.

of a dislocate i joint accompanies by a scassical resemble.

W. B.—The Penitent Fernale Refuge is situate in the Hackney Road. There is one fewere in this society which is peculiar to it, and distinguished it from kindred metitations. It not only regards with compassion and pity those who have unhapping fallen, but it affords prompt admittance to those who are destitute, and caves them from the necessity of crime, in order to gain a wretched livelihood from the wages of binants.

necessity of crime, in order to gain a wretched livelingod from two wages of iniquity.

C. W.—Actors and actresses get better paid in America and Russia than in

C. W.—Actors and actreases get better paid in America and Russia than in England; but they must gain a regulation either in London or Paris before going to either of those countries.

J. D.—It is totally impossible for any one to tell you from a mere written description of your person, whether you will grow any more or not.

J. H.—We have no special means of knowing whether ships have arrived safely at their respective descinations. We do not keep a shipping list. All such information can be obtained at Lloyd's, Royal Exchange, Combil!

All such information can be obtained at Lloyd's, Royal Exchange, Cornbill

W. E.—The Royal Renevolent Society, Sussex Chambers 10, Duke Street, St. James's, was established for the assistance of persons of good character; by endeavouring to procure employment for such persons; by granting loans on accurity without interest to persons of good character; by endeavouring to procure employment for such persons; by granting small sums to those who, with a trifling assistance, would be enabled to emigrate and affording them any other aid in the power of the Society; and for the encouragement of industry, and the collection and diffusion of information tendun to ameliorate the condition of the poor. This Society is more particularly intended for those who have seen better days. Its president is Lord Raynham.

B. C. D.—You must consult an attempt, A lawyers consulting for, either personally or he letter, is 6. Sl. It would cost you "bout £10 to pass through the Bankraptey Court, unless your case bus a complicated one; and then you must employ counsel, which would be three or four gainess more. An ordinary case of divorce costs about £30. If you do not know a respectable London solution, we can recommend you to Mr. William Eaden, No 10 Gray's Inn Squire.

THE PENNY ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY NEWS.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 22, 1863. REGISTERED FOR TRANSMISSION ABSOLU

AFTER much and anxious consideration, three rejoinders to Prince Gortschakoff's three despatches have at last been forwarded to St Petersburgh. It was proposed at one time that the three should be welded into one strong identical note; but upon reflection it has been thought more judicious to persevere as we began, and to retain our identity of character, though imbued with similarity of This will best allow of suitable answers being returned to Prince Gortschakoff, who, having been more civil in his language to us than to the French, will now receive from our nearest ally a sharper rejoinder than we are called upon to give. The object of all is, however, strictly the same. Prince Gortschakoff will do well to read the signs of the times honestly and simply as they are written. He has failed to detach Austria from our alliance. Let him not think on the one hand that England and Austria are holding back from France, or, on the other, that he could provoke France into a false position, and precipitate her into isolated hostilities. He would only encounter another failure in any such attempt. France will not stir one foot without her allies. He should therefore look his opponents in the face, and resign for ever the idea of cajoling, seducing, or irritating any of them into divergent action. If the more formidable aspect of the question is adjourned, it is only from the conviction that the Cabinet of St. Petersburgh must now realise the truth of its position and the necessity of a return within the limits of treaties. If the warning now given be misinterpreted, and if, as there is every prospect, the Poles sustain the arduous struggle in which they are engaged, the question will ustimately have to be put in the most decisive form-a form in which Russia cannot afford to meet it. The great empire s much

disorganized, badty off in its finances, and indifferently supplied with military resources. Sombast is a favourite Russian weapon, but on this occasion its empty sound will produce no effect, and we therefore hope we shall hear no more of it. Our demands must be met in a spirit partaking of the sincerity in which they are made.

AT the very moment that Lord Clyde was closing a life of extraordinary usefulness and honour the one thing wanting to his last work was at length accomplished-Nana Sahib was taken, and the capture of this arch conspirator and assassin completes the story of the mutines and the pacification of India. The tale is altogether so remarkable, and so charged with what in any but Oriental life would be incredible extravagance, that it can scarcely be comprehended even in this country, and must be utterly unintelligible abroad. We are expected, and apparently with good reason, to believe that a man on whose head we had set a fabulous price, and whose capture would have made the fortune of any one among thousands of the most adventurous officers in the world, whose person six years ago was as well known as that of the Governor-General, and who had long resided in considerable state on the territories of the British Crown, did nevertheless continue to travel about those very dominions with a retinue and treasure, to intrigue against our Government and plot insurrection against our rule, and yet nevertheless to escape the clutch of a Power disposing of all the resources of an immense and well-organized empire. India is a wide place, no doubt, and, as in all such places, there is more room to miss than to hit; but that we, who could crush 150,000 armed rebels, should have so failed to arrest a single notorious murderer is one of the strangest incidents even in the strange history of our Eastern realm. After the reconquest of Hindortan and the definite restoration of British ascendancy we lost sight of the man whose dreadful crimes had done more than any other events of the war to horrify and exasperate the public mind. How, when, or where he escaped we cannot tell even yet, though the mystery was atways extraordinary. India is to the British Government what the world was to the Roman emperors. There was no place, as Gibbon says, to which a fugitive from the imperial wrath could securely betake himself, no known country in which he could find asylum. Go where he would be encountered the ensigns, the legions, and the authority of Rome. It was so, we might have supposed, with Nana Sahib. The sea was ours, and absolutely closed against him. The vast posinsula contained no State which was not either ours or under our influence. In every local capital a British resident superintended British interests and could dispose of a British force. The ruler of Nepaul, to whose territories the Nana was actually said to have fled, was our good ally, and our pleasure was consulted even at the Court of Ava Then, whither could this man really turn? If the present reports are true, he moved to very little distance, but hovered about the scene of his crimes in an effectual disguise, and andaciously conspired answ against the Supreme Government while he was hiding from the hand of the hangman. Except in the East this could never have happened; but an Asiatic cannot weigh probabilities. Nana Sahib had got some treasure with him, and a few followers, whose fidelity was probably improved by some complicity in his guilt. Intrigue is such a necessity of Oriental life, that no plotter would ever lack accomplices. We may easily believe, especially after the convulsions of 1857, that the Nana found many people willing to talk treason with him and to canvass plans for a new insurrection. We should not, perhaps, accept in its literal signification the announcement that "a general rising had been organized," to come off in the cold weather; but there is a restless Mahomedan element in the Deccan, and many dangerous classes in the Mahratta country, from which the Nana came. The lesson of our power was not read to these parts quite so impressively as to the provinces of Bengal, and it is possible that some chief or other might have been persuaded to raise the standard of rebellion. Little fear, however, need have been felt for the issue. We escaped our great peril when we survived the Sepoy mutinies. At that time we had 150,000 disciplined soldiers against us, and 15 000 European troops to meet them with. We have now 80,000 English soldiers, and no Bengal army. Nana Sahib did not see this, but Europe will.

The Court.

The Prince of Wales went out to the hills on Wednesday, and was exceedingly successful, having killed no fewer than ninety-five brace. The Princess walks about, drives (at which her royal highness is quite an adept), and even fishes, it is said. The weather for the past few days has been somewhat rough, but on the whole the royal party are enjoying their retreat very much .- North British

Mail.

Having received several communications relative to the strict privacy observed by railway officials on the Qu en's arrival or departure at the various railway stations, inquiring if it is still her Majesty's wish to maintain that exclusiveness observed at the time of the demise of the late Frince Consort, we are enabled to state. for the satisfaction of the public in this matter, that, on the Queen's arrival at the Windsor Station on Honday last from Osborne, her Majesty asked the cause of the absence of the inhabitants from the platform she had been in the habit of seeing. On being told that the officials considered they were consulting the wishes of her Majesty by shutting out the public, the Queen replied, "Not nownot now."—Court Journal.

The Princess Louisa will remain at Osborne until the first week The Princess Louisa will remain at Osborne until the first week in September, when her royal highness will proceed to Windsor Castle, to meet her Majesty on her return from Germany, which will be on the 10th of September. The Queen will then sleep one night only at the Castle, and on the following day take her departure for Scotland, accompanied by the Princess Louisa and other members of the royal family. Her Majesty will return to Windsor at the usual time in October.—Court Journal.

On the arrival at Cologne of the train conveying her Majesty, the princess and princesses. Earl Granville, and the suite in attend-

the princes and princesses, Earl Granville, and the suite in att ance on the royal party, no halt was made, and the journey Rosenau was continued. On reaching Rolandseck, at eight o'clo-her Majesty and the members of the royal family alighted, and parresidesty and the memoers of the royal rainty angiette, are took of dinner in a room at the station which had been special prepared for the accommodation of the royal party. The journe was re-umed at half-past nine. The English residents on the Lower Raine intended to assemble, and to offer a demonstrational loyalty to the Queen, but this idea was reluctantly abandoned as was acceptanted that a desire had been expressed that nothing the kind should take place. the kind should take place.

THE CHANNEL FLEET AND SABBATH DESECRA-TION.

Ar a meeting of the Commission of the Free Churc's Ger Assembly, held at Edinburgh, under the presidency of the Roy. Dr Can lish, the moderator, a discussion took place with refer need to the proceedings of the Channel fleet white off the coast of Scot-

By the process of the substance of Dr. YEGG said: I hope the commission will allow me to make a

To Sidney Colpoys Dacres, C.B., Rear-Admiral in command of the Channel Phet.

"The memorial of the Sabbath Alliance of Scotland, whose object is to protect the Sabbath from description, humbly showeth that your memorialists understand that the channel fleet is about to visit the Fitch of Forth. Your memorialists respectfully bring with memory notice the great importance of issuing such in order as to visit the Firth of Forth. Your memorialists respectfully bring under your notice the great importance of issuing such an order as will prevent the general public from being rec ived on the Sabbath as visitors on board of the ships under your command. Your memorialists fear that, if such an order one not issued, a great amount of desceration of the Sabbath will take place by parties seeking admission to the ships on that day. That such arrangement is in accordance with the sanctity of the Sabbath, and will meet with the general approbation of the religious people of Scotland.

"Signed in the name and on behalf of the Sabbath Alliance of

"JAMES BLAKADDER, Chairman.

In answer to this application the following reply was received from the admiral :-"Edgar, at Sunderland, July 26, 1863.

"Edgar, at Sunderland, July 26, 1863.
"Sir,—I have the bonour to aconowledge the receipt of your letter of the 2th inst, enclosing a memorial from the Sabbath Alliance of Scotland, requesting me to consider the great importance of issuing an order to acevent the general public from being received on board the ships of the channel squadron during its stay in the Firth of Forth. And, in reply, I beg to inform you that on board her Majesty's ships on Sundays Divine service is regularly performed, and no irregularity permitted that would de-certate that or any other day. All persons vuiting the ships would be required to conform themselves strictly to these regulations. I therefore see necessity for my preventing the public from simply visiting the to conform themselves strictly to these regulations. I therefore see no necessity for my preventing the public from simply visiting the ships after the hours of Divine service. My orders are to give every facility to the inhabitants in the vicinity of the ports I call at to visit the squadron; and, although they will not be specially invited to do so on Sunday more than on other days, I see no reason to fear a greater smount of desecration of the day than will happen in officers and others landing from the squadron, which I desect suppose the representatives will endeavour to prevent do not suppose the memorialists will endeavour to prevent.

"I have the honour to be, &c.,
"S. C. Dacres, Rear-Admiral Commanding."

There are some matters in that reply which I will advert to presently; but, in the first place, I wish the commission to notice that the responsibility of opening less ships on Sabbath is in that communication said to lie with the Admiralty—those who give orders but in the honor that the desiral acts under orders to give every this intimated here that the admiral acts under orders to give every facility to visitors in the different perts at which he touches of seeing the fleet; and there is no indication that these general orders seeing the fleet; and there is no indication that these general orders contain the slightest exception in regard to the Sabbath day. We, of course, took for granted that this was a misunderstanding of the orders, and that by making application to the Lords of the Admiralty we would discover that the orders to give every facility to visit the fleet did not include any violation of the law of the land and the Divine law by opening these ships as mere places of sight-seeing on the Lord's day. Accordingly, a communication was addressed to the Duke of Somerset, as First Lord of the Admiralty. In answer to that I ther I regret very much that the following communication has been received:—

munication has been received:—
"Her Majesty's ship Enchantress, Sheerness, July 21
"Sir, I am desired by the Duks of Somerest to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 29th inst, and to acquaint you that his grale is not prepared to lessen the facilities at present afforded to the inhabitants of the juris at which the Channel fleet touches of seeing the ships of winter it is composed by matrix any new regulations to prevent her Majesty's ships from being visited by the applie on Sundays. munication has been received:

by the public on Sundays,
"I have the honour to be, &c,
"Robert Hall." "ROBERT HALL."
Well, then, it would appear that the responsibility of opening the ships on the Sabbath day rests with the Admiralty, that they have issued orders under which the admiral acts, and that these ships shall be thrown open on the Sabbath as well as on other cays as objects of curiosity to the general community. No doubt, mentary, "If people choose to violate the hard's day how can they be hindered?" Put that is not the question. If people violate the Lord's day the sin is with themselves; but if the covernment of the country hold out temptations to the people to violate the Lord's day, the sin will rest to a large extent with them. It seems to mea most solemn consideration that the rulers of this country should take part, if the Admiralty are acting under the country should take tart, if the Admiralty are acting under the authority of the Government, which I presume they are, for I could mention another fact to show that the Government themselves have a fused to interfere—I say it is a most solemn thing that they should violate, and teach the people to violate, a part of the Divine I will be a very important question what this connection ought rado, and i seems to be that there are two things succially incumbent on us—the one is to instruct our special commutee to use their atmost influence to bring before the Government the important question which has thus been raised, and to endeavour to in duce them so to after their regulations that these ships shall not and question which has how here raiser, and to these ships shall not be used as places of sightese ing on the Sabbath, and on the other individuals to use that all our ministers, especially in those places at which the freet naticuely, should be urged to deal faithfully with the more designation to the days and the privilege of obfully with the people in regard to the duty and the privilege of ob-serving the day of God.

After some discussion, the commission instructed the Sabbath committee to take such stees as they might think it extended in the way of communicating with presbyteries and ministers on the

ich

FIELD-M - RSHAL LOND CLYDE.

On the 20 h of October 1792, there was born in Glasgow, or close by that city, then almost as quiet as in the days of Baillie Nicol Jarvie, a child in whose veins the gentle blood of the Highland lady commingled with that of the Lowland mechanic. No land lady commingled with that of the towland mechanic. No ray of hope or fortune illuminated his humble challe; but by his own right hand, and by the exhibition of qualities which have raised nameless lads to fortune before now, that chief came to fill a place among the foremost soldiers and highest dignitaries of the day. At a very early age he was taken from Scot and and put to school abroad and in England, and for many years he never revisited his native land. He came bis mother's side of a martial race, and in 1808, before he was sixteen years of age, one of his maternal relatives sent for him to come to London from a military school at Gosport, to enter the army. The boy's nucle was well school at Gosport, to enter the army. The boy's nucle was well known to the Duke of York, and his request for a commission for his sister's son was at once compiled with.

Colin Campbell, now ensign in the East Norfolk Regiment, was

at once taken to a military outfitters—a pigtall was attached to the task of his head, a tight-fitting, epauleted short-waisted, red coat ever d with lace, a pair of leather knew breeches, and betasseled flessian boots were also duly provided for him, and he was sent of the same evening to Casterbury to join the 9th Regiment of Font, which may be said to have commenced its military career with the arrival of the vonce of the same as its colours, then virieful were only arrival of the young officer, as its colours, then virgin, were only about to be decorated with the names of the battles in which he first saw fire. He had no time to enjoy the pleasure of his fine uniform, for the regiment marched the next day to embark for the about to be decorated with the names of the battles in which he first saw fire. He had no time to enjoy the pleasure of his tine uniform, for the regiment marched the next day to enbark for the Peninsula; and Lord Clyde was went, when a war-seasoned veteran, to recall the miseries of his first march to Margate in his leather tights and Hessians, and to declare that he endured more pain in the unaccustomed, and it may be added manifold, attire on that occasion than he ever knew in his long afterifie of march-making. The yeung soldier's apprenticeship to his trade was ready, rough and rude—no holiday, no play time—for in three weets from the time when he had quitter the schoolopy's deak at Gosport, he saw the French infantry cresting the hillsides of Vimiers, and took part in the opening actions of the series of campaigns which, after many checks and some reverses, led to the liberation of thankless Spain from the yoke of Bonaparte. That the fortune of war is even more caprictous than the biind goddess who regulates the ordinary matters of life, he might, no doubt, have felt after our early successes, when, with un willing steps, he was obliged to trudge with his regiment before the columns of Soult to orunna, where the lion turned to bay and rent his pursuer. That she is sometimes constant in her animosities he must have been assured when, scarce landed from the transport which carried him from the shores of Spain, he was ordered off to participate in the shame, suffering, and disasters of the Walcheren expedition in 1809. The fever struck into his body so keeply that, un'il he went to Chiua thirty years afterwards, "Walcheren," as he said, "was with me every season." From Walcheren he returned to Spain in 1810, where, with better fortune and guidance, he shared in the battle of Sarossa in March, 1811, and the defence of Tarifa in January 5, 1812; and in 1812 he was tansferred to a corps of the Spainish army, with which he was actively employed against the French in a long series of harassing skirmishes and oper through the thigh, received at the passage of the Bidassoa, remained for twelve long years

mained for twelve long years

He had now been transferred to the 60th Rifles, and when the brief war was over in America, Colin Campbell was left on the same rung of the ladder of promotion, and he sturdly, but not contentedly, hung on it till he was thirty-three years of age—a captan still—seeing younger men with less service and longer putses pulled up over his head. In 18/3 he served as brigade-major of the force employed in reducing the blacks in themerars where he revived the dormant venom of his Watcheren fever. From that period the state of the world so far as Great Britain was concerned, gave him no opportunity of active work against an enemy, and for many years he was employed on a duty which he often spoke of as most disgusting to a soldier; he was obliged to protect by military force the ejections and sales for the recovery of tithe, then so common in Ireland. Soured and angry, in the prince of life and full consciousness of power and ability, he had almost re-

then so common in Ireland. Soured and angry, in the prime of life and full consciousness of poter and ability, he had almost resigned himself to the career of a major on half-pay, when the opportunity occurred, and with doubt and hesi ation he availed himself of it. A few hundred pounds made all the difference between his dying an obscure veteran, and his rise in the world as the filld marshal of Great Britain whose breast blazed with orders, whose name was in every one's lips in the days of trial and danger, and who sat by the descendants of Mariborough and Wellington in the House of Peers, honoured by his Sovereign and his country. When the interests of commerce and civilization made to necessary for Great Britain to declare war against China in 1844, Colin Campbell, who had been gazetted as lieutenant colone' ten years before, wentout in command of the 98th. From China to India is a common step, though it is not attended with benefit to the constitution. Colonel Campbell had a short repose in Hudostan, but it was broken by the outbresk of the Sikh war. In virtue of his seniority he was appointed to the command of the Third Division of the army of the Punjaub, and he shou flamed out on the field with more than the old Peninsular fire, and led his men with such skill that in all the great battles in which we stood foot to foot with the sternest foe we ever mat or are likely to meet in India, his soldiers that in all the great patters in which we stood foct to loot with the sternest foe we ever mat or are likely to meet in India, his soldiers appeared in the very crisis of the fight. At Rambuggur, at Chillian wallah, where, in directing a most important and timely movement, he was again wounded, and at Goojerat, he earned the name of an able general in addition to that of the thorough soldier which he had won and enjoyed so long.

Colin Campbell was now, however, on the upward path, and, the sold interest this etern was night in the accordant.

though he knew it not, his star was rising rapidly in the ascendant. The ship of the State drifted into the Russian war, and from her deaks, in 1854 marched the Glasgow boy at the head of three kitted and plumed regiments, which, fortuna on their chief and in their place, won much honour with little loss at the Alma, and almost as much reputation in so far as one of them was concerned, with no loss at all on the farous day of Bajaklava, when the thin red line of the 93c; was opposed to the Russian cavalry. Lord Raglin, to whom Sir Coin Campbell was not much known except by report, know, however that he was one whose eye never cheed, and whose hand never relaxed, and therefore he covered closed, and who othered, and which had never relaxed and interests to overed up the right flank of his army with the indied Brigade, and gave their general the charge of Balaklava and all is works. There he had, indied, little of the glory of battle, but much wearying anxiety and incessant vigilance. On the retrement of Sir James Simpson from the command of the army of the Cring a which had "devolved" noon humafter Lord Raylans. of the Crief a which had "devolved" norm homefter Lord Kaglan's puddings, blace majes, and other exquisite dishes el death, it was supposed that unite ky officer would have been suc- wonderful saving in \$555, isingless, &c. - [Advertisement]

credes by Sir Colin Compbell; but, to the astonishment of those capably of being astonished by anything "down there" a Guardsman, who had never seen a shot fired by an enemy till heled up his division at the Aboa, after the fashion of Mr. Kinglako's British generals, was appointed over the head of one who had eare ed a soldier's name more than forcy years ago, and was known as a good general in the field long before "odrington had got his bloodless colonelcy. It is not to be wondered at that the soldier, now tairly to be described as old more in respect of services than of years, felt this "avaidant" to be more than he could be fairly called years, feir tois "acadent" to be more than he could be fairly called on to televate. He went to England, and it was only at the re-quest of one whose wish was his law that he returned to the rimea to take a command which would, no doubt have worthily employed to take a command which would, no doubt have worthly employed him that not peace abruptly prevented the campaign. He had been exactted a major-general in 1854. In the October of the same year he was appointed to the colonetry of the 67th Regiment. On the 4th of June, 1856, he was made lieutenant-general, and in that rank be fairly settled down, at most sur orised at his late honours, if not quite satisfied with the part he had played in the great war wherein they were bestowed.

But his great were very transported to be appropriately an empty countries and the part had played in the great war wherein they were bestowed.

wherein they were bestowed.

But his great work was yet to be accomplished. One may count on his fingers the years of peace and rest which Coin Campbell passed in his long life, but his years of active service almost comprised the half-century in which were chronicled the great and little wars in which the British standard had been lifted from the beginning of the Peninsular campaigns to the present time. When we were startled by the Indian muriny, it was not a favourite in high places or a dilettinte soldier who was selected to save our tottering empire. There was a sigh of satisfaction and content throughout the country when we were told that Sir Colin Campbell had at a moment's notice, and with alacrity best described, perhaps, as Napierian, startled off to take command of the forces rengaged in putting down that which history will call the Great Mutiny. And history will tell how it was put down. From the engaged in putting down that which history will call the Great Mutiny. And history will tell how it was put down. From the time that Sir Colin Camebell took the field and set his columns in motion, rebellion, the elispring of mutiny, withered and died. It is beyond our limits to rescribe his work. The impatient and ignorant civilians and their creatures have best described the nature of it in the nickname they applied to him of "Kuberdar," or "Take Care." He did "take care"—took care so well that no surprise of a single detachment, no capture of one soltary post stationed by him, over took place; took care that when once his army was in motion it flowed over the land as regularly as the tide covers the beach, and that there was no ebb theneforth; took care covers the beach, and that there was no ebb thenceforth; took care that the British sway advanced with his van, and never, where he had drawn the line of its march, was described on any other tracing, had drawn the line of its march, was described on any other tracing, till at last he stood on the banks of the Rapte, and, looking over the wide expanse of Hindostan, cau'd feel the the had made safe the supremacy of the Queen he served. Suffice it to say that his plan of operations was completely successful, and he left the rebels subdued and India pacified. Honours were showered upon him. On the 18th of August, 1858, he was made Lord Clyde; in 1859 he received the thanks of both houses of parliament, with a pension of 2,000l; in 1860 he was made clonel of the Coldstream Guards; and in 1861 he was nominated a Knight of the Star of India. But it was too late: a life of labour and anxiety had exhausted his steength. The death of Sir James Outram and of Lord Herbert of Lea grievously affect dhim, and it was evident to those who saw the gristously affected him, and it was evident to those who saw him that his strength was waning. In the spring of the present year he was seized with an alarming attack from which he never completely recovered. Some weeks ago he suffered a relapse, and after a lingering struggle, he succumbed on Friday, at Chatham. As a military officer it cannot be said that Lord Clyde was a great strategist. The operations which he undertook were not such as a cuttile him to be used in the same category with Napoleon.

great strategist. The operations which he undertook were not such as to entitle him to be placed in the same category with Napoleon or Wellington. But he was thoroughly efficient in every situation in which he was tried. Others might be more daring and ingenious

or Wellington. But he was thoroughly efficient in every situation in which he was tried. Others might be more daring and ingenious in devising combinations and in pianning a campaign. But in the face of the enemy Lord Clyde was in his element. His coolness, prudence, and fertility of resource seemed to be quickened by the presence of the enemy. That roughness of deportment which characterized him on ordinary occasions disappeared with the sound of the first gun; his irritable temperament was soothed, and he became abnormally polite. A midst the smoke and din of battle his senses acquired a supernatural acuteness—he could interpret the changing signs of the battle and anticipate the movements of the enemy with a faultless precision which was almost miraculous. This strong and cool judgment exercised in the most trying circumstances amounted almost to genius.

Nor was he destitute of the power which is possessed by most great soldiers of inspiring confidence in the men under his command. Like most Scotcumen, whose enthusiasm for their country is proportioned to the few years spent there, he lost no opportunity of advancing his fellow-countrymen, and they requited his attention with no common veneration. But indeed where were he held command he earned the confidence of his superior officer and the love of the men under him. "Rude was he in his speech" on ordinary occasions, but yet in the crisis of a battle he could utter words which thritied the hearts of those to whom they were addressed. "Highlanders" exclaimed Sir Colin Campbell, as they came to the charge on the heights above the Alma, "grant me a favour. Let me have to ask the Queen's permission for you to wear a bonnet. Don't pull a trigger until you get within a yard f the Russians." The Scots obeyed the command, and won the bonnet. Again, when he announced to his men that they were about to assault the Redan he said — "General ciupson says we are to take the Redan tenight; so be prepared. Recollect, I shall lead you myself." Redan he said —"General cirapson says we are to take the Redan to-night; so be prepared Recollect, I shall lead you myself." But the Redan was abandoned, and the assault became unneces-

Sary.
Such was Colin, Lord Clyde. He is gone; but his name will rank with the great soldiers who fought under Marlborough and

SUICIDE OF TWO BROTHERS - The border village of Yetholm was SUICIDE OF TWO BROTHERS—The border village of Yetholm was recently thrown into a state of extreme excitement by the discovery that Mr. George Thomson, who, with his brother, occupied Yetholm Mill, had committed suicide by hanging himself in his own granary, the rope having been attached to the rafters. But the excitement produced by this event was intensified when it became known that the brother of the above, named Thomas, had likewise put an end to his existence by similar means, he having hung himself in one of the garrets of the dwelling-house. Thomas, it seems, in consequence of symptoms which he showed after his brother's suicide, had to be watched; but by some means, when his attendant was absent from the room, and the door locked, he had managed to lay hold of a rone, and before the return of his ke per had executed his absent from the room, and the door looked, he had hadaged by my hold of a rope, and before the return of his ke-per had executed his fatal purpose. Yo immediate cause can be assigned for the rash act on the part of either, as both were in comfortable circumstances. One of them, Thomas, was married, and has left a family.

Longevity in Ireland — Among the 5.793,967 persons enumerated in freland at the census of 1661 no less than 742 are returned as being of the age of one hundred years and upwards; 279 of these aged persons were men, and 464 were women.

A FOOD AND LUXTRY WITHO TA FAULT.-No parent or invalid A Food and Luxury Wireo to A Fault.—No parent or invalid should fail to buy Marzona. It was reported by the jury of the late Exhibition. Exceedingly Excellent for food," and obtained the two prize medals, being the sale awards gained by any article of its kind. Marzena is highly recommended by our first physicians as the best, incluest, most palariole, and most natricious food for invalids and couldring, and prepared according to the directions given, it may be made into the most describing ackes, customs, puddings, blace many signals, and other exquisite dishes effecting a wonderful saving in each simpless Axion Administration.

VIEWS AND SCENES IN INDIA.

THE death of Lord Clyde, and the

INDIA.

The death of Lord Clyde, and the recent capture of Nana Sahib, have revived the interest felt during the progress of the Sepoy revolt in Indian matters. We, therefore, this week present the readers of the Penny Illustrated Weekly Neus with a view of the city of Lucknow, recaptured from the rebel Sepoys by the army of Lord Clyde, and of the subsequent capture of guns from the mutineers at Cawnpore.

The Onde sepoys, undaunted by Sir Colin Campbell's gallant exploits at Lucknow and its neighbourhood, broke up from Calpre and marched on Cawnpore, where General Windham was stationed with three regiments and a part of the Naval Brigade General Windham does not seem to have been aware of the full force of the enemy. On the 26th of November he attacked their advanced force, 3 000 strong, and defeated it as a place called Pandoo, eight miles from Cawnpore. After this he seems to have marched back part of the way, for the spot where he was attacted in turn the next day was about four miles from the entrenchments. We may conclude that the enemy attacked in ull force, 14,0.0 strong, with a numerous cavalry and forty guns. The result was that General Windham's force was obliged to fall back rapidly on its entrenchments. It was outfanked; the Naval Brigade, which served the heavy guns, deserted them, and the 64th, which made the boldest stand, was terribly cut up. Two officers of this regiment were taken, mutilated, and savagely murdered. One was beaten to death, the other hanged on the gallows erected by General Neill for he mutineers. But vengeance was soon to fall on the perpetrators of these enormities. Sir Colin Campbell, who is said to have heard the firing at a vast distance, marched forty-three miles in thirty-one hours, and came suddenly upon the enemy. enormities. Sir Coim Campoell, who is said to have heard the firing at a vast distance, marched forty-three miles in thirty-one hours, and came suddenly upon the enemy, swept them from their position in front of General Wind am's entrenchments, and captured sixteen gnns. The next few days he devoted to getting the women and children safely down to Allahabad, and on the 7th of De ember he attacked the Gwalior men, who had, it appears, established themselves in the native town of Cawnpore. "The enemy," we are told, "was shelled out of the town, and then attacked with the ride. The loss of the mutineers was fearful, and the whole army, 14,000 strong, field in utter confusion." (hey were pursued for fourteen mile; along the Calpee road, and lost all their guns



THE LATE LORD CLYDE, K.C.B., F.M.

but eight, all their battery carts, waggons, ammunition, stores, and baggage.

Auother illustration represents

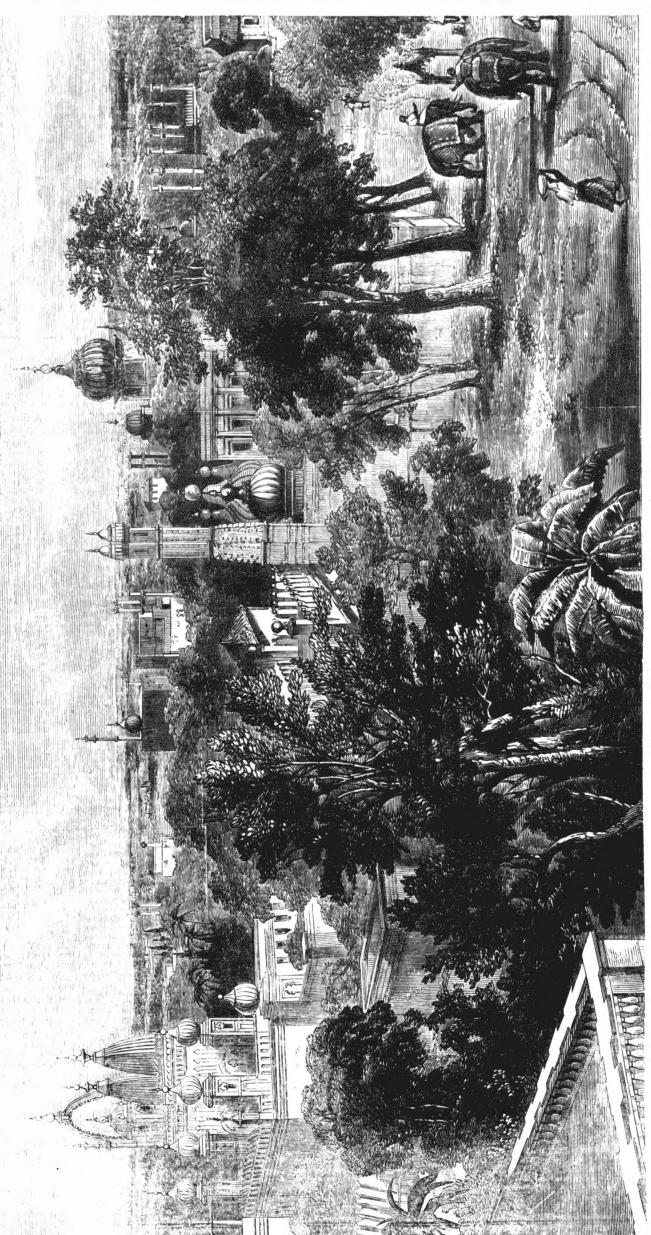
th rebel Sepoys returning to Luck-now after a sortie, of course, pre-vious to the arrival of Campbell's avenging army.

THE HOUSE IN WHICH THE CAWNPORE MASSACRE TOOK PLACE.

WE give in p. 156 an engraving of the house in which the innocent women and children were but hered in cold blood by the wretched miscreant Nana Sahib No British heart can think of the horrid scenes there enacted without feelings of sadness and righteous indignation. In a letter from the special correspondent of the Times, we have the following part culars respecting the site of the horrid butchery witch has rendered the Segoy mutiny infamous for ever. "The house," says Mr. Russell, "in which it took place is now in ruins It was pulled down to clear the ground for the guns of the tete de pont across the Ganges, and the very outline of the wa'ls is scarcely traceable. It was originally built for, and used as, a zenana, an enclosed residence, with a court-yard in the centre, in which the stump of a tree was still standing; and off this open space were the rooms where the massacre took place. The plaster of the walls was still lying about in patches, but I could not det ct any trace of blood. Bits of cloth and of women's dresses were still visible amid the rubbish; but there were none of the more painful tokens of the dreadful tragedy which had been acted where we stood. There is reason to believe that the writing on the plaster, the purport of which you know, oid not exact when travel-cks force emered the place. I have spoken with the officers who examined the walls, and every scratch in the sides of the rooms, and they declare that the appeal to vengeauce which is attributed to one of the wretched victims was not to be seen immediately after we returned to Cawnpore, and that it had been traced on the wall by some person who visited the place sub-equently. As there was nothing left of the house but a heap of br ken bricks and plaster and some few stumps of br ck pillars, we walked a few paces further to the well in the rear of the house, into which the bodies of the slaughtered women and children were thrown by the murderers. It is now bricked over, and there only remains a small circular ridge of



BATTLE OF CAWNPORE-RECOVERING THE GUNS.



GENERAL VIEW OF LUCKNOW. (See page 152.)

brick marking the wall of the well, which was not more than nine or ten feet across. Beneath rest the nangled remains of our poor country-women and their little ones, and standing there we could well realise the strength of that indignation which steels the heart of our soldiers against the enemy. Within a few feet of could well realise the strength of that indignation which steels the heart of our soldiers against the enemy. Within a few feet of 'the well,' surrounded by a small wooden paling, there stands a stone cross on a flat slab, on two courses of masonry, the inscription on which tells its story:—'In memory of the women and children of her Majesty's 32nd Regiment, who were slaughtered near this spot on the 16th of July, a p. 1857. This memorial was erected by twenty men of the same regiment, who were passing through Cawnpore, November 21st, 1857.

"This inscription is engraved on the upright part of the slab which is in the form of a Maltese cross, within a circle of stone. In the quadrants of this circle are inscribed, in letters in the old English character, 'I believe in the Resurrection of the Dead.' The conception and execution of this memorial were most creditable. In the ranks of a marching regiment were found 'twenty men'

In the ranks of a marching regiment were found twenty men's who, with good feeling and excellent taste, have, impromptu, raised a memorial of the Cawapore massacre, the sight of which must touch one more deeply than any elaborate and costly effort.

MANNERS AND CUSTOMS OF AN AFRICAN KING.

THE following letter has been received by the Duke of Wellington

The following letter has been received by the Duke of Wellington from the celebrated lion-hunter, M. Jules Gerard:—
"Monsieur le Duc,— Your grace is we'l aware that few men gain by being seen close, unless they are men of intellect and merit. The King of Dahomey, despite his cognomen, which signifies the 'Eiernal,' or the 'Infinite,' fully justifies that rule to which he is no exception. Physically he is similar to the other blacks of his country, tall, well built, his head like a built-dog. The most usual expression of his countenance is that of cuuning and cruelty, His moral qualities are in perfect keeping with his physical conformation. He is more gracious than the kings who have preceded him, fanatical for old traditions and customs. The trad tions of that microscopic court are to turn the whites to the best possible account (exp o ter les blanc'), but especially to induce them to make presents. It is the custom to excette the people with sanguluary presents. It is the custom to excite the people with sanguinary pertacles, so as to be able to carry off the neighbouring population when a slave-dealer makes an offer to the King, and also at the

annual custom of human sacrifices.

"I have just spent twenty days at Kana, where the King was staying for the celebration of the lesser ceremonies. On the day of my presentation I was conducted across the market place, where or my presentation I was conducted across the market place, where twelve corpses were exposed to view on separate sites. Six were hung up by the feet, the six others were upright like men about so walk. Those whom I saw close were horribly mutilated and not beheaded. An enormous pool of blood covered the ground beneath the scaffold, giving unmistakable evidence of previous sacrifices and of the tortures which accompanied them. Our reception by the King was brilliant very corpilator myself as well as for the Erench of the tortures which accompanied them. Our reception by the King was brilliant, very cordial for myself as well as for the French consul; but we were soon able to convince ourselves that this was but a comedy always performed by this poor Paladin to get the presents brought by the whites. Born and brought up in the midst of these spectacles, which would be ridiculous if they were not horrible, the present King is actually more fond of them than his subjects. I saw him on that day admiring with the delight of a child, the grotesque dances and ridiculous pantomine of his ministers, and then of the Princess, and then of all present, for our amusement. A most infernal music, which hearly deafened us delighted the King, who seemed to be in a state of cotacy; and this, M. le Duc, lasted for six hours. On the following day his Majesty invited us to witness a procession of the King's riches. On reacting the square of the palace (read hue) an agreeable surprise had been Duc, lasted for six hours. On the following day his Majesty invited us to witness a procession of the King's riches. On reaching the square of the palace (read hue) an agreeable surprise had been prepared for us. The entiance gate was flooded by a pool of blood two yards in width, and on each side a column of recently decapitated heads formed two immense otaplets. It is true that on this day the King wore the emblem of Christ on his breast. It must be presumed that it was the cross of execution that he meant to imply by this ornament. As regards the procession of his wealth, it consisted of a few old carriages, bath chairs carried by men with figures like Polichinello. One thousand women carried each a bottle of liquor on her head, a brase basin in the shape of a footbath to receive the blood of the human victims on the day of the King's banquet; an image of the Virgin; various baskets-foll of human skulls; an image of St. Lawrence, as large as life, carried by blacks; finally, the drum of death.

"At another festival the King commanded on foot his Amazons, who maneuvred with the precision of a flock of sheep. On the Market-place already mentioned each step was crnamented by a dead body; and the King came and went in the midst of pools of blood and fragments of human flesh in a etate of putrefaction. On this occasion he had daubed his face with coal. The ceremony terminated by a mad dance, in which the King took part, dancing visa-vis to drunken soldiers and musicians. Such are, M. le Duc, the man, the Government, and the people whom we have hitherto hoped to turn into a path less contrary to the laws of humanity. I regret that Captala Burton should have arrived at Kanar jost at the moment of the King's departure, as he might have been enabled to see and judge of all these things.

"I am, M. le Duc, your most obedient servant,

"Jules Geral D

"JULES GERALD "P.S. On the day of his departure the King invited us to a review of his army prepared for war. It was from 12,0:0 to 14,000 strong, comprising 12,000 Amazons, 1,000 men of the body-guard, and 2,000 archers."

SUPERSTITION IN THE NINETEENTH CENTURY .- The other day SUPERSTRION IN THE NINETERNTH CENTURY.—The other day, a labouring man from Worplesdon called upon a chemist in Guildford, and gravely informed him that his wife had been bewitched two years ago, and that she had remained in that state ever since, much to the grief of her husband and family, and annoyance of her neighbours. He said that he had been informed that if he got a quarter of a pound of mercury, and mixed it up with the yolk of two eggs, and gave a dose to his wife night and morning in water "over which the living and the dead had been carried." she would "over which the living and the dead had been carried," she would soon recover. Of course the chemist tried to ridicule him out of his sily notion, but the feolish man went away as fully persuaded as before that his wife was bewitched, and avowing his intention of petting the mencury and the water before he quitted Guildford—West Surrey Times

HOPE LONG DEFERRED MAKETH THE HEART SICK HOPE LONG DEFERRED MAKETH THE HEART SICK—At the recent examination (says the Dundes Courier) of Mr. John Logie, farmer. Murrays Hall, on his sister entering the box to be examined, the following conversation took place between her and the opposing agent:—Agent: "How old are you?" "Oh, weel, sir, I am an unmarried w man, and I dinna think it richt to a swer that question." numarried w man, and I dinna think it richt to a swer that question." The Judge: "Oh, yes, answer the gentleman how old you are." Miss Jane: "Weel a weel, I am fifty." Agent: "Are you not more?" 'Weel, I am sixty." The inquisitive writer still farther asked if she had hopes of getting married, to which Miss Jane replied, "Weel, sir, I winna surely tell a lie; I hinna lost hope yet." And she scornfully added, "But I widna marry you, for I am sick and tired o' your palaver already." The examination then proceeded. ther proceeded.

To Consumprives .- Dr H. James, the retired physician, con To Consumprives.—Lt H. James, the retired physician, continues to mail, free of charge to all who desire it, the copy of the prescriction by which his daughter was restored to perfect health from confirmed consumption, at r having been given up by her physicians and despired of by her father. Sent free to all on receipt of one stamp. Address, O. P. Brown, Secretary, No. 4, King-street Covent garden, London.—[Advertisement.]

Cheatricais, Alusu, etc.

DRURY LANE THEATRE.—This now elaborately embellished DRURY LANE THE ATRE.—This now elaborately embellished theatre will re-open under the management of Mr. Falconer and Mr. Chatterton, on the 12th of vext month, with the new comedy by Mr. Falconer and a new serio-comic drama, with the scenery by Mr Grieve. Mr. Phelps is engaged, and will appear on Moncay, October 12th, in "Manfret," which will be illustrated with some new and original music, and some novel and pictorial effects, from the skilful pencil of Mr. W. Telbin. For the Christmas novelty, Mr. William Beverley will illustrate the wonders of Fairvland, and thus the next season of the national establishment promises to be one of unusual attraction. one of unusual attraction

PRINCENS'S.—This house re-opens for a short season this evening, under the management of Mr. Walter Montgomery. Tonight and Monday, the "Merchant of Venice," and "Not a Bad

evening, under the management of Mr. Walter Montgomery. Tonight and Morday, the "Merchant of Venice," and "Not a Bad
Judge." Shylock and Lavater by the manager.

(1) YMPI'.—"The Ticket of Leave Man" continues its career
of success; Mr. Atkins, one of the able supporters of which, takes
his benefit on Tuesday, when Mr. Tom Taylor's play will be preceded by Planche's comic drams of the "Jacobite."

LYCEUM.—In consequence of the crowded audiences that, up to
the very last night, attended the representation of "The Funke's
Motto." Mr. Fech er has determined on continuing the run of this
singularly successful drams when the Lyceum Theatre re-opens.
As the prolonged career it has already enjoyed would, however,
involve the necessity of completely renovating the appointments,
Mr. Fechter has remained in town during the last week to personally superintend the arrangements for the new scenery, costumes
and appliances, with which the drama will be re-littled on the resumption of its former prominent position in the bills. Thus
brought out with new and more elaborately-developed accessories,
there is no reason to doubt that the public will still flock to the
theatre that shows such marvellous faith in the permanent attraction of its carliest production.

STRAND.—Mr Leigh Murray re-appeared at this house, after
his late severe indisposition, on Monday, in his favourite character
of Horatto Craven, in "His First Campaign," and was received
as he always is, with enthusiasm. The celebrated burlesque of
"The Duke's Motto" followed, and was succeeded by, for the first
time, a new farce, called "Turn Him Out," which, judging by the
merriment its incidents provoked, preduced a result favourable to all
concerned—author, actors, and audience. The plot of this trifle
turns upon the miser es sufiered by a Mr. Mackintosh Moke (Mr.
Vollaire), who under pretence of business has left his wife (Miss
Thore) and her maid (Miss Jenny White) in all the seclusion of
his suburban villa, whilst he proceeds to Scarborough to win the
aff

Thorner) and her maid (Miss Jenny White) in all the scelusion of his suburban villa, whilst he proceeds to Scarborough to win the affections of a gay widow. During his absence his wife has been followed home by an impertment coxcomb (Mr. Belford), who, failing to obtain an entrance to the house by the door, enters by a window, to the annoyance of the mistress and her maid. To eject him they call in the assistance of an itinerant toy-vendor (Mr. H. Turner). The husband secretly returning is mistaken by the ladies champion for their persecutor, and accordingly he is ejected from his own residence. Thrice does the enraged spouse return to vindicate his rights of possession, and thrice is he repulsed by the self-constituted champion of the unprotected female; the humour of the situation being increased by the unwelcome appearance of the obtrustve admirer, at the very moment he is believed to have been most effectually expelled. The various changes rung upon concealment in chests and behind curtains having reached the limits of theatrical permutation, and the fertile field of mistaken identity having been thoroughly reaped by familiar farcical machinery the mystery is cleared roughly reaped by familiar farcical machinery the mystery is cleared up after the usual fashion, and a general interchange of apologies obtains the customary resonciliation. The incidents, if not startling in their originality, give abundant scope for practical fun, of which the actors made the most.

5UHREY.—Mr Shepherd announces that he will re-open this

which the actors made the most.

SURREY.—Mr Shepherd announces that he will re-open this theatre, in conjunction with the celebrated tragedian, Mr. James Anderson The following is Mr. Shepherd's announcement. Phis al'iance, he says, "he feels assured will be received as a guarantee of his earnest desire to elevate and strengthen, by every available means in his power, the style and character of the entertainments provided for the catrons of the Royal Burrey Theatre, and to place it upon an equality with the first in the metropolis. Their friends and supporters will find that no effort will be wanting nor outlay spared, to present to their patrons the most distinguished productions of our great English authors, supported and illustrated by the best English actors—in making patent this, their sincere resolution, they do not profess to exclude from their repertoire the justly admired productions of foreign dramatic literature, which also shall be rendered in the completest manner, aided by the grandest scenic illustrations, designed and executed by the most accomplished artists of the day. The theatre will open early in September.

ALFRED MELLON'S PROMENADE CONCERTS—Entertinments of this kind, and in a magnificent establishment in the very heart of London, are suitable to the present season, not a little pleasure being implied in the genial word "promenade." Mr. Mellon's experience with respect to grand instrumental and vocal concerts has proved to him how greatly success—in the business sense of the term—depends on a light and varied programme as a general rule, with special nights, for example a Mozart, a Haydn, a Beethoven, or a kendelse-inn one as the exception, solid or brilliant, as the case may be. The theatre itself, as arranged for these promenade concerts, presents a magnificent and cherrial comp d'eit. The pit which is partly furnished with chairs, is entirely boarded.

promenade concerts, presents a magnificent and cheerful coup d'air. The pit which is partly furnished with chairs, is entirely boarded over and on a le el with the stage, in the centre of which is the capacious orchestra, accommodating nearly one hundred musicians, all of acknowledged talent and many of eminence. On each side, and at the back of the orchestra, are commodious seats and little ables, the latter sufficiently suggestive of the adjacent buffet, where all kinds of good things are provided, on reasonable terms, by Mr. or Signor Brunetti, of Pont-street, Belgravia. The concerts have been well attended since their commencement.

MUSIC HALLS in the me ropolis are so exceedingly numerous that we must be excused from noticing them separately. The Oxford, Weston's, Philbarmonic, Canterbury, Turnham's, Alhambra, &c., &c., have been well attended, and the entertainments provided of a character, in most instances, that have done credit to the managers. The habit of encoring vehemently everything by the uniteral portion of the audience requires putting down. It is the managers. The hand of cheering venerating very stand by the vulgar portion of the audience requires putting down. It is quite bad enough for us, as is frequently the case, to have to listen to the same vocalist sing twice at, say, six different music halls in

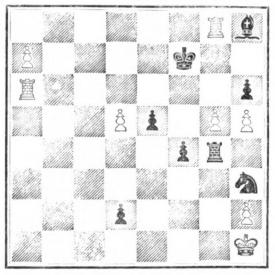
one erening.

THE OPERA IN PARIS.—It appears certain that Mdlle. I itiens will shortly appear at the Grand Opera, where she is ergaged for a certain number of nights. What is much less certain is the report that M. Meyerbeer is coming to Paris to witness her debt., with a view to the production of his long-talked-of work "the Africaine," Mdlle. Titieus is to sing in "The Huguenots," of which there are to be four very expressions. which there are to be four representations. M. Bagier has defi-nitely engaged Mdlle. Patti both for Paris and Madrid. he salary she receives is not only extravagant, but it is really preposterous— £120 sterling a night. Is there no means of putting a stop to these extortionate exactions?

PURRIFF.-"God Bless the Prince of Wales."tional Song (composed by Mr. Brinley Richards) will be in roduced by Mr. Kennedy in his Entertainment on the Songs of Scotland, accompanied on the Pranoforte by Mr. Land, at Purriff, Monday, August 24th.

Thess.

PROBLEM No. 129-By F. G. RAINGER, Esq. Black



White. White to move, and win.

The following interesting game was some time ago played between a strong metropolitan player and an amateur of Norwich:—

Amateur, Norwich.		Amateur, London.	
	White.	Black.	
	1. P to K 4	1. P to K 4	
	2. Kt to K B 3	2. P to K B 3 (a)	
	3. Kt takes l'	3 Q to K 2 (b) (best)	
	4. Kt to K B 3 (best)	4 Q takes P (ch)	
	5. B to K 2	5. P to Q Kt 8	
	6. Kt to Q B 3	6. Q to Q Kt 2 (c)	
	7. P to Q 4	7. 15 to Q Kt 5	
	8. B to Q 2	8. P to Q 4	
	9. Castles	9. Kt to K 2	
	10. B to Q 3	10. B to K Kt 5	
	11. KR to K square	1t. Castles (d)	
	12. P to O R 3	12. B to Q 3	
	13. P to K R 3	13. B takes Kt.	
	14. Q takes B	14. P to Q B 3	
	15. R to K 6	15. Q to Q 2	
	16 Q R to K square	16. B to K 4 (good)	
	17. R takes Kt (best)	17. Q takes R	
	18. P takes B	18. P takes P	
	19. Q to K R 5	19. P to K 5	
	20. Kt takes K P	20. P to K K 3 (e) 21. Q to K B 2	
	21. Q to K Kt 5	21. Q to K B 2	
	23. P to Q Kt 3 (f)	22. P to Q Kt 4	
	23 Kt to K Kt 8	22. P to Q Kt 4 23. Q takes P (ch) 24. Kt to Q 2	
	24. K to R 2	24 Kt to Q 2	
	25. R to K B square (g)	25. Q to Q 5	
	26. Kt to K B 5	26. Q to K 4 (ch)	
	27. B to K B 4 (h)	27. R takes Kt	
	28. B takes R	28. Q takes B at B 4	
	29. Q to K R 6	29. K to K B square (i)	
	30. P to K Kt 4	30. Q takes P (ch)	
	31. K to Kt 3	31. () to Q B 6 (ch)	
	32. K to R 4	32. Q to K Kt 2	

White resigns.

(a) This is a most unusual defence, giving to the first player an

early advantage.

(b) If P takes Kt, White wins easily.

(c) Apparently the best move at command. The Queen as now placed, still attacks the K's side.

(d) The positions are now about εqual.
 (e) Preferable to capturing the K^{*}

(a) The positions are now about equal.

(c) Preferable to capturing the Kt.

(f) Well played If Black P takes Kt, White B to K B 4, winning the adverse Q

(g) White could now have easily drawn the game by capturing the K Kt P with B, but having an advantage in attack and also in

strength of position, was determined to play out the game rather than relinquish as drawn, a position so much in his favour.

(h) A sad oversight White could have interposed Q or Kton K Kt 3, or even have played K to R square, with an advantage in position.

(i) This move at once decides the game in favour of Black.

[Forwarded by Mr. Rainger.]

- J. P. (Yoxford).-Certainly, if the game should possess any features of interest or instruction. Send your address on a stamped envelope, and the diagrams shall be forwarded to you.
- A LEARNER.—The Chess Lessons will be resumed in our next
- H. S. Monger —We addressed a communication to you by yosh, but it was returned through the "Dead Letter" Office
- G. F.-2 P to K B 4 for Black defeats the mate in the problem which you have submitted to us.

GEORGE GEET, T. F., D. P., A. VAUGHAN, W. W., and PARKES.—We have forwarded replies to your several inquiries through the post.

Sporting.

BETFING AT TATTERSALL'S.

St. Leger -5 to 1 agst Mr. Saville's The Ranger (off); 6 to 1 ags: Lord St. Vine nt's Lord Clifden (t); 10 to 1 agst Lord Stamford's Avenger (w).

FOR EVERY HOME AN EXCELSION SEWING AND EMBROIDERING MACHINE is the simplest, cheapest, and best, doing every variety of domestic and fancy work in a superior manner. Prospect is free Whight and Mann, 143, Holborn Bars. Manufactory, 1pswich.

Zaw and Blice.

OLITOR JOURNA.

Vent Strans. It let "Jobn Pellerd, otherwise Dancer, was placed to not on the state of the property of that gentlemen. The case was tirst submitted to the court the property of that gentlemen. The case was tirst submitted to the court the previous afternoon, when it was thought desirable, owing to the excited sate of the patter, to all jurn the hearing till the next tay, the personal recognizances of the defondant being accepted by the maxistrate as a sutiliciat guarantee for his attendance to answer the extraordinary charges preferred against him. The complainant made the following singular statement:—Your worship. I charge this mass with a brutal assault and batter, and with having deliberately gone to my stable and stolen a pony and cart. I have known the defondant for some time as a cab proprietor, and an old client of mine. The day before yesterday I saw him on a professional matter. After which I engaged him to drive me to Hammersmith, where I have some proporty. His cab is a "Hansom" cab. On our way we mit with an accident, his horse kicked the submibing-board all to pieces, and it narrowly escaped with my life. Notwithstaning this, I stood by him, saw him righted, assisted him to put his horse into a stable and ceposit his cab for repair, and then I brought him back in authorie cab to London. He had told me of a friend of his who was willing to part with a popy and cart at an extremely low figure —a real bargain—if the purenser was introduced by him. I consented to buy it, and I treated him to some ale. We went therefore the consent of the money at his accordance to the consent of the money. I was very kind to him, and when he said he should have to pay for his cab license the next day, and had not the money at hand, I said I would go with him to the luland lievence Olice and pay it for him. We have a propagative to the money and cart a public-house, after riding about with the popy and cart leaving the vehicle outsile. When I rose to leave I found that the pub anaturally indignant at this conduct, but

WESTMINSTER

DARING ATTIMPTED ROBERTY IN A DWELLING HOUSE—COURAGEOUS CONDENS OF The PRINCE TO FARE A man of respectable appearance, named Henry Cameron, was charged before Mr. Selfo with entering the house 182, Worcester-street, Pimlico, for the purpose of committing a felory. Georgians Southwood, dressmaker, said that about half-past eight o'clock the previous night she was 10 ing out on business when the saw two mer cut the steps leading to the street door in conversation with each other. She was absent about five minutes. On her return she saw one of the men standing at the porch of the door, and said to him "What do you do there?" She had no soouer said so than she next heard the wide whichow blind cracking. In a minute after she saw the prisoner look out of the window, and leap from there to the steps of the street door. Air. Selfe: Upon seeing that what did you do? Witness: I rushed up to bim and serzed hold of him by his collar. I said to him "What business had you in my parlour?" He struggled, and said "Let me go." He tried to get away, and in the struggle we both fell. I called for help, and kept my hold of the prisoner till some one came to my assistance. Mr. Selfe: Did the prisoner till some one came to my assistance. Mr. Selfe: Did the prisoner do you any injury? Witness: He caught hold of my ingers and forced them back—he nearly broke them. The prisoner was remanded.

CLERKENWELL

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LEPTOMANIA.—Daniel Hart, a youth sged 17, who, it was stated, was well connected, was charged with stealing a scarf from the shop of Mr. Charles Shaw, a haster in Isitington. The prisoner was seen by the prosecutor to leave his abp. From his scapicious movements he pursued, overtook him, and found the scarf on him. The prisoner, who said nothing, was then given into custody. Mr. Board, who defended, said he could not account for the prisoner sconduct. His was the son of respectable parents. He had been in one employ two years, and his master entertained so high an opinion of his integrity, that he was still willing to exploy him. The prisoner, prior to his going out to service, had a fever, and since then he had occasionally exhibited peculiar ways in some intances leading his friends to suppose his brain was in some way affected. He had no cause to do the act as he was not without means of known more when he wanted the asked the magistrate under these circumstances, to allow the prisoner to be restored to his parents. Mr. Hyam, the prisoner's former employer, was true called and examined by Mr. Beard, and confirmed the previous statement. The prisoner's mother was also catled and in answer to Mr. D'Expecurt she said that since his illness he has exhibited a strong desire to literest his brothers and sisters, and previous to that he was always kind. Mr. D'Expecurt said that, giving the weight to the observations that had been nade on the prisoner's behalf, he should pass upon him a very light sentence for the unlawful possession by sending him to the House of Correction, with hard labour, for fourteen days.

MAULEONUGII-STREPT.

A Delicare Lystroation—Mes Alicia Kenny, a tail, haudsome famile, residing at 30s, Carzon-street, Mayfair, appeared to answer amounts, taken on thy Capalan Alexander Campbel, of Buryarder No. According to the cardiology of th

nothing in the complainants conduct unbecoming a gentleman. Police-constable Henry Walton, 161°C, said: The complainant spoke to me in South Andley-street. I saw a brought me coming towards me and the 16 feedent, who was firstly as a brought me coming towards me and the 16 feedent, who was firstly as a feeder out to the complainant. The considerant rave the defendant line horge for annoying him, and I went to the station with her, riding on the bit. At this station the 1-feedent was very excited but cannot say it was from drick. She sail she had kept the con-plainant for years. It spector Wilson: I was present when defendant on the man to the station, and she was very excited through drinking freely. It was from drick most decidedly. Mr. Giffard addresses the masticitate on the cost must be benefit contending that the circumstris benefit agenteen in would have used such a term as "common prostitute" towards a femile with whom he had been on such terms as was shown to have existed between them. The fact was, the complainant had saluted her is an offensive and standing manner, and sho retailated; and if not on friendly terms, it certainly was not proper for a gentleman to kits his hand to a lady. Mr. Knox said if it had been an ordinary case he should have ordered the parties to be bound over and the costs to be halved. He believed the complainant had kished his hand to a lot of the cost plainant had wished to avoid the defendant, he could have easily turned away, and carried out his purpose. The summons was dismissed.

plainant had wished to avoid the defendant, he could have easily turned away, and carried out his purpose. The summons was dismissed.

A Painyul Cass—Charlotte Ward, aged 17, and of the address No 7 Paddingten-street, was charged with felouy. Thomas Youngman, dealer in bores living at 30 Upen Montague-street, said: The prisoner is my step-daugnter. On the 4th of August she left my bouse, taking with her a ward and mantle. I did not see her again till I was fetched by sedawite, 183 D, to the station-house on the prevous evening. I am compelled to bring her here, as heaving run away from her home several times. Felice Youngman, aged fifteen, half-sister, as she called herself, of prisoner, said: On the 4th of August I went by direction of my mother to the Orest Western itsili way Station, and saw my sister by the site of a train about to start. I asked for my mother's close, and the gave me a being ticket. I cald, "Lott, what have you in the parcet!" She said, "A shaw! and take it home and pisce it in the place from where I took it, so that in there shall know othing about it." I took the parcet, and prevailed on my sister to r turn to her home, which she did, but on my ringlog at the helps the ran oil, and thus no see her so all this was in charge. Mr. kindley: How many times has she left her home? Mr. Youngman: No less than ten. The mother, after sixing that she had gives her daughter a good education, said: She ran away about two years ago, wishout any reason whatever. The last cocasion she was at Birmingham for three weeks, which place I have fetched her from before. How she obtained the money to go three upon the first occasion I cannot tell, but the second time of her going she took a sovereign from the pocket of my hasbands truspers. She stayed with some freads there. Upon each occasion of bringing her book I told her to be a good girl and avisit in the nouse, and she should be forgiven, and always treated well. Sume days she would go on well, and asome days she would not. As she had so often during the fo

entors to recision you. With a desire for your future welfare, I feel it is my duty to sentence you to hard abour for six calendar months. The matcher, sister, and stepfather upon the sentence being pronounced, burst into tear, whilst the young prisoner skipped lightly from the dock, and was jemoved to the cell.

A San Case.—Frances Foste, a young married woman, was charged before Mr Yardey under the following circumstances. Seegean Mason, 20 Seegean Mason, 20 Seegean Mason was jemoved to the cell.

A San Case evidence which went to show that by the direction of his superintendent, who had received a letter, he went to 31, Circus-street, Hamptosel-road, where he saw the pri oner and her mother. The latter sant her daughter lived very unhappily with her husband, who had introstened her live, and in order to put an end to her existence she book a large grantity of laudanum on the previous beady. A short time say her husband held a broadsword over bee, and said he would cut her head off. On mother cocasion she had to jump out of a window to escape his violence. She said his conduct was so bratat hat she could not endure it any longer. Mr. Yardley (to the prisocer): The law will protect you from your husbands violence. Why not come here? If your busband is the brute you represent him, he would be glad to hear of you destroying yourself. Has he beaten you lately? The wife (who was allowed to be seared, she being very wesh): He is always drunk and stricing me. I have summoned him here before, but he a-sed uns to figure him, and said he would behave better. He did not keep his word, for he cume home drunk that same hight and beat me. I have two young children. Mr. Yardley: Then why go and deprive them of their best protector? Wife: It is my love for them that has mace me put up with my husband's brutality so lorg. Mr. Yardley: Would you like to take a summone out against your husband from the french and the husband shoushes husband from husband shoushes with her possession shouspans. The war to Percay The do.

The War

done, and his own son being ordered the same punishment, both boys were slogged with the same rod.

SOUTHWARK.

Determined and the same rod,

Southwark.

Determined the same rod,

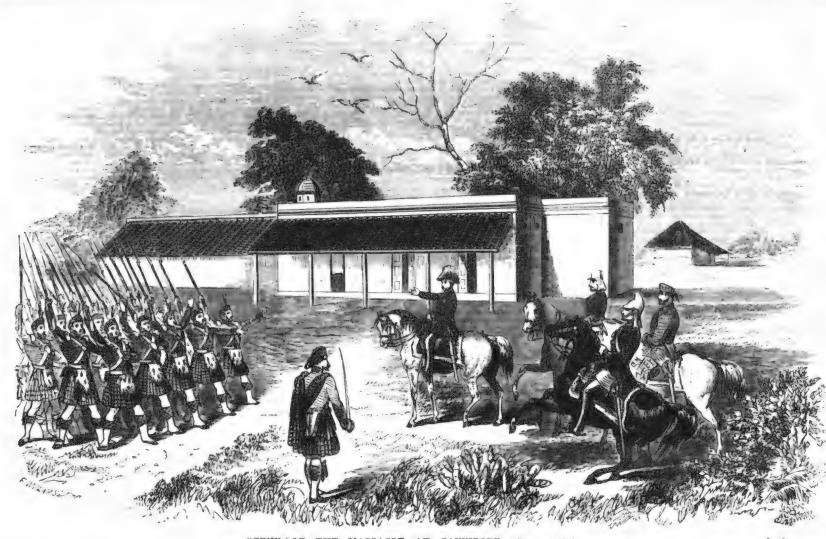
Southwark.

Determined the same placed at the bar before Mr. Burcham, charged with attempting to commit suicide at allockfrars bridge. Pouce-constable 77 Lead that about three of clock on the pay vious Thorning he was on duty in the Hackfrars-road when his attention was called to the west steps of Blackfrars-bridge on the burrey side. On proceeding there he saw the prisoner dripping wet in the arms of a young man. The latter told bim that as he was passing the end of the bridge he saw the prisoner havriedly pass him and run down the steps. Suspecting her intention, he followed her and caught hold of her just as she had jurned into the river. With some citiculty he dragged her out, and then winces came to his assistance. The prisoner seemed much excited and tried to get away, but he locked her up. Mr. Burcham: Did she appear to have been drinking? Witness: Yes, sir. She smelt very much of drink. Mr. Burcham (to the prisoner): What have you to say in answer to the charge? Prisoner: Nothing, sir. I had been drinking too much. The constable here informed his worship that the prisoner told him she had had a quarrel with her friends, and she ran away from home. She was very much excited. Mr. Burcham (to the prisoner): Whit pour promuse togo home to your friends and not attempt such a wicked act a vin? Prisoner: I have no home now. I have left it, Mr. Burcham: Where do your friends live? Prisoner: I decline to tell you, as I don't want to go back to them. Mr. sturcham told her that he could not part with her under those circumstances. His should therefore remand her for a week, so that she might have the attention of the chaplain of the gaol, and her friends could be communicated with. The prisoner was then removed, declaring that she would rever return to her friends.

His jurk Robert, Mr. Burcham, charged with being concerned with others not for a windle gold watch. The presector, an officer in the navy, said that on the previous plagh,

man any more, when he seized hould of nor, and charged her with being concerned in stealing his watch. She answ not sufficient evidence to detain the prisoner, but in discharging her he cautioned her, as she was well known to this court.

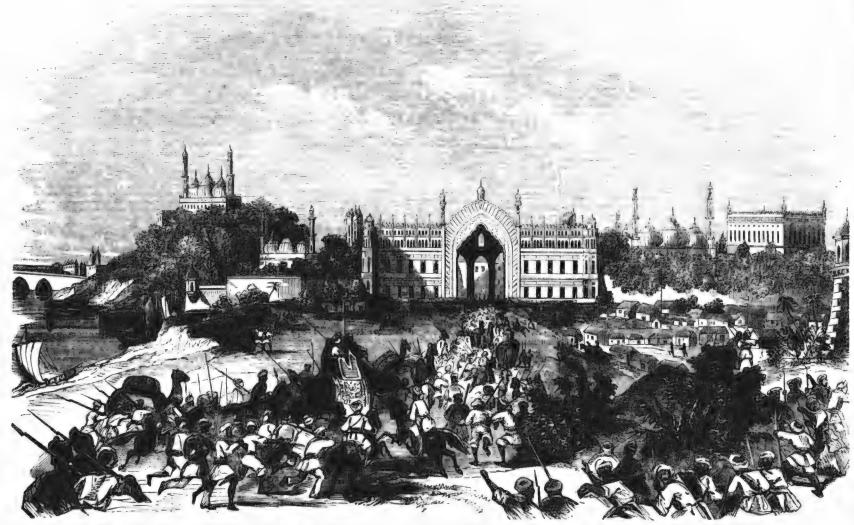
A Currous Robbert,—Elizabeth Mitchell, a decent-looking young women, who appeared to be suffering from a choking sensation, owing to a sovereign slicking in her throat, was placed at the har before Mr. Burcham charged with stealing twelve sovereigns, the projecty of William Hocking. The prosecutor said he was an excavator residing in William-street, Old Kentroad. On the proving the projecty of William Hocking. The prosecutor said he was an excavator residing in William-street, Old Kentroad. On the provings his portion of a contract, and deposited it in his purse. In the course of the evening he fell in with the prisoner, and kept out drinking with her all night and part of the next day. He spont about a sovereign, and at the close of that day he accompanied her to a lodging house in Kent-street, when they had more refreshments. He had at that time twelve sovereigns and the six £5 notes afe. A little while after that he fell asleep, and woke up suddenly, when he saw his purse in the prisoner's hand. He snatched it from her, and on opening it he found only three squereigns and a half in it He spoke to her about it, and sake's where the other money was, and when she saw he was determined she went to the both put her hands under the cl-thes and handed him the six £5 notes. As soon as he got possessed not from he did not like to call a constable in but he remained with her until the next day, and while they were out he spoke to a constable, and then she ran off. Sho was, however, pursued and taken into custody by 57 M, when she dealed having taken a tarthing from him. Sarah Ann Fennan, the femile searcher, said that as a soon as she commenced searching the prisoner she put her hand to her mouth. At last some gold stuck fast in her throat, and a doctor was compelled to be and fast i



SCENE OF THE MASSACRE AT CAWNPORE. (See page 152).

WRECK OF A PASSENGER STEAMER OFF THE ISLE
OF WIGHT.

One of those unfortunate, but happly rare, instances of the wreck and sinking of a passenger steamer occurred on Saturday afternoon, but most providentially no lives were lost. The steamer Her Marries y, well known at Portsmouth and the isle of Wight, belonging to the Isle of Wight and Port of Portsmouth Steam-packet Company, was in the habit, on Tuesdays and Saturdays, of being with-



SEPOYS RETURNING INTO LUCKNOW AFTER A SORTI: (See page 152.)



THE CALM BEFORE A STORM.

Niterature.

SWEETHEART NAN;

ptain hore, ided. lered

OE, THE PEASANT GENTLEMAN'S DARLING.

BY THE AUTHOR OF " LADY ELFRIDA'S POWER."

CHAPTER XX.

STAUNCH BROTHERS

Those few hurried words were all Nelly Villiers heard.

The next moment the door was closed upon him; but I am privileged to follow the brothers into Gibbert's room. The informants from whose narratives I till this tale I do not mention as such, but the reader will have li'tle difficulty in divining whence I learnt this piece of intelligence or that. When the battle is over, and pears is plentiful, then the combatants sit down and tell the tales of their wars. Somewhere in a corner is a man, who notes what is said. He carries the prattle away; and, sometime or another, behold a history of the battle, which we own to the man in the corner.

Well, here, I am the man in the corner. The battle, the rage, the anger have now past away, and what I have to do is to marshal the events in their order as they came about.

"Do wou know why I don't want you to marry Sweetheart Nan?" Gilbert said, quickly, and taking his brother's bands.

"Yes; she has told me, or, rather, given me to understand what is the reason. God bless you, brother Gilbert! I had no idea of the matter."

the matter.

"She has told you," That John the mare with mine?"

"She has told you?"

"Yes, dear old Gil. You might as well have told me; it would have been more brotherly to speak out. Why, brother Gil., I would not stand in your and Nan's way to save my ears."

The effect upon Gilbert Dorton by the utterance of these words was quite beyond description. If you have seen a man to whom it is gradually proved that all his past conclusions and beliefs are wrong, you can then comprehend the inexplicable stupidity which settled upon the surgeon's face as he heard these words.

"She has told you," he said, "and yet you call her dear Nan? She has told you, and you couple her name with mine?"

"She has told me, dear Gil, that you are the man who pulled her out of the sea! Then I remembered your saying you were downright gone in love with some one you had got out of the wate, and then I guessed —."

"That I loved her!" Gilbert ejaculated. Then, after a pause, he added, "And that is all she told you?"

"And that is all she told you?"

"All; but I saw how moved she was as she spoke; the galloping—we were galloping—couldn't have made her words shake.
Look here, Gil; I think you love her, and I'm pretty well sure she loves you I saw the tears in her eyes when she spoke to me about your pulling her out of the water; and God no ws, Gil, I wouldn't stand in the way of either of you Go and tell her at once."

"He doesn't sure of "Doesn't thought."

"He doesn't susprot," Dorton thought.

The younger brother continued.

"You're quite right, brother Gil. It would be awful for me to marry a woman who loved you. You know she told me, when she accepted me, that she did not love me; but that she should soon be able to. She was wrong; and so, I dare say, she knew when she saw you. Go to her, Gil, and tell her I'm off, and will never see her again, unless you and she call me home. I understand Gil, when you said the marriage couldn't be you had found out that she loved you. You would have held back about yourself and said nothing; but when you saw she thought more of you than of me, you knew it was best to speak. So it was. Go to her, Gil and e younger brother continued. nothing; but when you saw she thought more of you man of me, you knew it was best to speak. So it was. Go to her, Gil and tell her I shall be prouder to be her brother than her husband. Il go away, and if you call me back, I dare say I shall be all right then; but why don't you speak, old fellow?"

A pause and then Dorton said, loudly, "Yes, I loved her."

"And you do, don't you?"

"And when I saw her again, I loved her more; but as my sister, I thought I hid it but it seems I didn't: and you've found it out.

I thought I hid it, but it seems I didn't; and you've found it out, lad, and now you reproach me with it. Yes, you do, though you

don't think you do. Well—well; I looked upon you as my son, rather than my brother; and one father ought to complain no more than another that children can be ungrateful."

"Ungrateful, brother Gil?"

"Yes, ungrateful I've done my best for you to prove that I am not selfish, and now you come and accuse me of greed—for it must be greed to take from you the woman you might have married."

M ght have married! You say you do not love her.

"No; I pity her."
"What for?"

"No matter. All I can say is that this marriage must not take

place."
"I ook here, brother Gil—as we are a couple of Englishmen who don't get very sentimental, so I'll only say that I am as clear-headed as a man can be on the matter of all I owe you, and all you've done for me. No father could have done more. But there are times when a son should disobey a father; and such a time wou'd be when that father, having welcomed a woman as his son's wife, tells his son to throw her off like an od glove, and without a word to make him outright in so doing. You say you don't love Nan and that your reason for declaring she and I cannot marry is not that she loves you. Then I think I have the best right to know what you mean, brother Gilbert, and I ask you to speak out plainly and candiely."

The surgeon had grown very pale by this time. place.

The surgeon had grown very pale by this time.
"You had better leave the affair in my hands, Eddy!"
"No—I should be less than a man if I did anything of the kind!

"At all events, Pomeroy. I hope we are not going to quarrel."
"I know myself better than that, Gil. But I ought to have an xplanation. Why do you say I must not marry her?"
"B-cause——" explanation.

"Why do you hesitate?"
"I say again—you had much better leave everything in my and. If I told you, there might be a scene, and we both hate senes."

"Only by felling me can you have any power to stop this affair."
Dorton hesitated, tried to speak, and failed.
"Well, Gil, what do you say?"
"Pomeroy, look me steadfastly in the face."
The younger trother did so fearlessly; indeed, with such purces that it was the elder who quailed, strong as he knew himself be in a just cause.

pose that it was the clore who qualled, strong as he knew to be, in a just cause "Pomercy, why do you seek this marriage so eagerly?" Thus far they were gazing tenderly at each other. "Recause I love her."
"No other reason?"

Still they were steadily watching each other's eyes.
"Could I have a better reason?"
Here it was that Gilbert, conquered, suddenly drooped his

"Brother Gil, what is your secret? Speak out, if you love "Wait a bit-wait till to-night. I tell you, lad, I'm afraid to

"Wait a bit—wait till to-night. I tell you, lad, I'm afraid to open my mouth. There might be a scene, and we hate scenes."
"No, brother, there would be no scene, but you would take a great load off my mind."
"Wait till to-night This very evening shall settle the business. Leave me to myself. Pomeroy; it's all the company I'm fit for. To-night shall end this affair either one way or the other."
After a few more words Pomeroy left the room, no nearer the revelation of the secret than at the beginning of the conversation between the brothers.

After the laces of a few moments the roughly harden as the secret has a second second

etween the brothers. After the laose of a few moments the younger brother, passing after the lace of a few moments the younger bro'her, passing under the window of the elder, Gilbert started up and looked after the young baronet with a wearied countenance, and thought lowly (if the expression can be p rmitted me), "Could he have looked me in the face had it been so?"

CHAPPER XXI.

THE WISDOM OF SOLOMONS.

HAVE you ever bought a skittish horse? No. Very well, then, you require a certain experience which you might apply to matrimony. The skittish horse knows in a moment when the rein is in

a new hand, and be or she—let us say the skittish horse is a mare, and then she will be apposite,—she, I say, the moment she discovers the new hand, will lay back her ears and begin to see who shall be master. It is true that if she gets the upper hand the entire comcorn will come to smash; but of this the skittish mare cases or knows naught; on she goes, ears flat on her head and champing at the bit, which is not snapped through, nevertheless. Now you will begin to show yourself in your true light. If you are a bad whip, why it will be worse for yourself, and the mare too; but if you are clever at the reining, you will begin to show that you know all about it. On the mare will go, you keeping her head up, and letting her have her way very decidedly as to pace. At last she has had enough of it, and drops into a walk. Now is your time. She has gone a head for her own pleasure, and should now be made to gallop for yours. Whip away. The mare will show a little opposition at first; but in a very short time she will convince herself that she has got her master, and then the arrangement will be the better for both parties. Now sell your whip and the bargain is complete. The mare will understand you—you will understand the mare—and no difference of opinion will exist.

Far be it from me to talk about driving in reference to matrimony; and as to a whip, why it is quite absurd to hold it up for a moment. I have merely used that instrument figuratively. The fact is, there can be but one master in a house, and if the man gives way he deserves to be beaten.

It was the wisdom of Solomons, as a husband to be, that he would not give way. As he said, "A place for everything, and

fact is, there can be but one master in a house, and if the man gives way he deserves to be beaten.

It was the wisdom of Solomons, as a husband to be, that he would not give way. As he said, "A place for everything, and everything (including a wife), in a proper place." Mrs. Helps might be "missus" in the house, but he would be dash-dashed if she was to be master. And it was this determination which made him desire that when Mrs Helps went down for her little wants to the village, she should fetch him just a yard or so of bright pink ribbon. Mrs. Helps had agreed with charming alacrity; but, nevertheless, she wendered what on earth Mr. Solomons could possibly want with just a yard or so of bright pink ribbon. "T couldn't wear it," she remarked to herself; "and I don't think he wants it for himself."

He did not; but Mr. Solomons had decided to strike while the

wants it for himself."

He did not; but Mr. Solomous had decided to strike while the iron was hot; and, having at last got to the end of that very long lane which turned into matrimony, he was turning with a will.

The simple fact stood, that he had determined to tone Mrs. Helps down by a variety of acts of small authority, just to show of what he was capable, should she at any future time try to reassert her widowly dignity. And one of these little acts was, the requesting of Mrs. Helps to purchase that pink ribbon, which he intended to present to—to Becker-Marier.

"Becker-Warier," said he to that young woman, when she brought in the tea-pot, and the hot buttered cake, at five, into the housekeeper s-room,—"Becker-Marier, you're a credit to young women, for you take adwice while yer m-y, knowin' time will not stay".

"Yes, and the which stay you need not, Becker-Marier," said Mrs.
Helps, clicking the tea-cups; "and go and fold the linen in No 3
press-room—go along. Mr. Solomons wants a quiet cup o' tea and
a bit o' cake."

a bit o' cake."

"Never eat till you want to, nor drink till you can't help it—
sitch was the proverb, Mrs. H. and let the tea cool. When you've
a nail to knock into a wall and a hammer and a nail—as the banker
said to the young man when he offered him the fi-pua-note—don't
hesitate. Becker-Marier, you're a good gal, and you has yer
humberrelley always ready for the rain. It's the early bird that
gathers the moss, Becker-Marier, and you've not been a rolling
atone."

"Lard, Mr. Solomons," said Becker-Marier, "I be a parler-

"You are a gal," said the Solomons in his wisdom, waving away "100 are a gat," said the colomons in his wisdom, waving away the young woman's remars—"a gal as knows a step in time saves twenty, and a stitch in the side a warning there's summat wrong which early attention will perwide against. If bolomon said 'Let him as earns the bread eat it; then, this I say, 'Let her the cap fits, trim it with pink ribbins'

Here, Mrs. Help who had remarked, "The which very good it is," a score of times, set down the tea-pot, and drew herself up. She

saw the attack.

"Which some day, Becker-Marier, yer may meet with one as shall attract yer high. Then thus I say, he as sows thistles 'ull not

reap early cabbages; and this i would add, look afore you leap, acos it's no uso a looking atter—if yer trust afore yer've tried, yer may repent afore yer ve died."

Very-very good," said Mrs. Helps, who had again resumed the teapot

cker-Marier, what are yer sentiments?"

"Well, Mr. Solomons, thou hast made my jar ache worse than Becker-Marier, have it out-better no tooth nor a holler one

Becker-Maria, open yer hand. There s a yard or so o pink ribbins: put 'em in a cap!"

Lard, Mr. Solomon, Mrs. Helps won't let I wear pink

The which the young person's character were gone at once!"

"The which the young persons character were gone at once?

"Then, Mrs. H., you will let Becker-Marier's character go."

"Which, Mr. Solomons, far from me it were to say you wrong, but pink ribbons, and such a pink, for bright I bought it, and—and perhaps once or twice which, when it's your birthday, Becker-Marier should be most happy myself to see!"

"Lard, Mrs. Helps, Boley 'ud slap of on the head if of war'd pink strings, and of thank 'ee, Mr. Solomons!"

"The which you can go, Becker-Marier!"

"Go she may," said Solomons, graudly, and this the young woman did holding up her "jar" as though she were afraid it was going to fall off.

going to fall off.

going to fall off.

"You look moved, Meggie Helps."

"Aperiently so," the horsekeeper replied—"aperiently so; and which, if ask I were why such it was, should I an answer get?"

"Oh, yes—as the young 'oman said when the poet offered her his heart and lute, though it were not much to settle down upon."

"Which what it means I know not where, and knowing no more whether on my best or head or seated live a depent cream?"

"Which what it means I know not where, and knowing no more whether on my heels or head, or seated live a decent creatur"."
"Mrs. H, widder as was and no longer to be, him as would eat the kernel must crack the nut; and werry hard I find you to crack, as the squirrel said to the bullet."
"Which any woman, young or old, if not middle-aged, were justified such carrying, on, Saul David, to oppose!"
"Ha and where are we now, Mrs. Helps?—as the washerwoman o' fine things said to her tub when the bottom fell out."
"The which, if I know myself, Mr. Solomons, which you don't to know appear, my private opinion being you've been a drinking; and it a little, certainly remy strong. Where we are is in my room, and the tea poured out, though touch one drop I can t."
Try two."

Try two "If a young woman preferred, the which an old woman supposed I may to be, and——"
"Many," said Solomons, hooking his right forefinger and raising

"Many," said Solomons, hooking his right forefinger and raising it high—"many a good drop o' broth is made in an old pot."
"Which I think I shall go into a faint," said Mrs. Helps.
"Then there ye'll lay till yer thinks ye'll come out of it again, as the pig said to the lady when she dropped into the wash-trough."
"Davil Saul Solomons! said Mrs. Helps suddenly, and as though she had just discovered it—"which you're a naure!"
"No, Meggie, I'm a gardener. Take time by the forelock, hold on to the edge o' the table and scream it out. If when natur' wants rest, you're to do her behest, then if yer wants to scream out, go it, as the jockey said to the race-horse."
"The which if you'll kindly pass the little bottle of smellin' salts

as the jockey said to the race-horse."

"The which if you'd kindly pass the little bottle of smellin' salts
I think I could bless you, Solomons."

"Trust to natur."

"The which I know not what by it you mean you po."

"This yere Early sow, early mow, as the boy o' fourteen said when he shaved ev'ry Sunday."

" 'he which, Solomons, tois is too much."

"Never make a mountain of a mole hill, as the ant said to the

tortoise."
"Oh, what shall I do?"

"Make the tea."
"Which is made."

"Then let us drink it, as the fox said when he found the bottle o' brandy."

And now it was that Mr. Solomons had his eye upon Mrs. Helps Mrs H. saw her way to taking up her tea-cup and emptying it.

And then it was a good job she set her china down, for the tea could

not have rettled before Solomon's arm was round ars. Helps's wais

"A good dog deserves a good bone, as the terrier said to his master when he got the tempenny nail for dinner. And now just you yere ma. This is only a sample of how I'll go on if yer go off the rails. Only you steam along easy, Mrggie Solomons—for sich it soon will be—and you'll manage me as though I were a luggage wan; but only run off a rail, and I shall be down on yer like a ravverlarnch. Give me another cup o' tea!

"The which it's for better and worse, and if more o' the latter, why as good as a continual fear, is the contented mind. But Solomon

why as good as a continial feast is the contented mind. But, Solomons, draw the line

"I will, as Guy Fawkes said when they asked him to sky the

parlyment"
"For if that line you pass it were to go, I know not where the consequences they might be. Draw a line, Solomons, after we've been over to church in the yeiler cart, and please get a steady horse, or pitched on my head, never Mrs. S. to be; and araw a line, whatever else you do, or what them consequences may be I do not know. Come in."

Those last words were in answer to as awkward rap on the

These last words were in answer to as awkward rap on the door as had ever been heard. It seemed like a tap which had lost its way and was almost afraid of finding it

Came in Mr. Boley, in a coat with a collar so high, and a hat so far on the back of his head, that from behind the young man appeared to have no neck to swear by. He had also got a blue cravat on like a small jack-towel, and a large silver watch which stuck out like a wen in his waistcoat pocket.

Young Boley will be rem mbered as the young man who took such good care of himself on the night of the duel, and who had given certain particulars of what he had seen, or fancted he had seen, on the night in question. Young Boley, in gardening customs

given certain particulars of what he had seen, or fancted he had seen, on the night in question. Young Boley, in gardening custume, looked manly enough, but dressed to "go out," he looked like—like, in fact, nothing but Mr. Boley dressed to go out.

Asked what he wanted, young Boley gasped like a caught chub, and then said, "Mrs. Helps, ma'am, if thee please, I be coom from Becker Marier, t' asa thee to let her oet for an hoor, for her air. She promised to wed, and what's the good o' an hoor to me, if Becker-Marier doan't have hoor too? An' if thee please, Mr. Solomons, my Becker-Marier doan't want none o' thy pinkery stoof, an' may be thee li take it back; an' if thee give I a month's notice. I tell thee there be other places in the world than Oaklands."

Here the young man handed back that pink ribbon almost with the air of a gentleman. It is a trick virtue has. Solomons took the silk m Idly—while Mrs. cf. sat apart like a dignized and satisfied Queen Sheba, with a tea-pot.
"'Fine words butter no pusnips,' as them wegetables said to the cook, when she said they'd biled well. You've spoke as plain

"Fine words butter no pushis, as them wegatoles said to the cook, when she said they'd biled well. You've spoke as plain as yer look, Boley; and mind you and Becker Marier are in afore ten, as the owner said to the winner o' the Derby." "Boot Mrs. Helps has na gi'd Becker-Marier leave." "The which Mr. Solomons has expressed my impression—and

bome by ten, a proper hour; and—go.

Ent as Boley was turning away, Solomons stopped him. Solomons eyes were fixed upon a glittering and apparently golden ornament daugling from Boley's watch chair. In answer to Boley's inquiry what was wanted, Solomons asked him where he

had found the article in question.

Boley was doubtful at first, like the rustic in general, and then

he exclaimed that he had found it on the morning following the almost justified his being pitched out at a window. He really duel, and upon the staircase leading to the out-building occupied by Miss Villers. As it has a hole in it, he (Boley) had famored it a lucky coip, and strung it upon the guard of his suver turnip time-lucky coip, and strung it upon the guard of his suver turnip timehe exclaimed that he had found it on the morning following the duel, and up in the staircase leading to the out-building occupied by Miss Villters. As it hat a note in it, he (Boley) had faunced it a lucky coin, and strung it upon the guard of his suver turnip time-piece; and now going out for an "hoor" with Becker-Marier, he, for the first time, sported the acquisition.

"It be soom kind of foreign coin, bean't it, Mr. Solomons?"

"No, it bean't. It and ago to nome, sweet home, as the thief said when he was on the milt. It's a guinea o' George the Third's; an' if honesty's the best policy, young Boley, I'd makermend you to find an owner for it."

And thereupon Boley wont, with his jaw fallen, but whether from the effects of Solomons' short sermon, or the fear of losing his treasure-trove, there is no telling.

treasure-trove, there is no telling.

CHAPTER XXIL

THE WAR CONTINUED.

LATE in the afternoon which followed the meeting of the brothers, Learnings met Edgar, moody and discontented, wandering in the home park. Learnings also had something on his mind.

'Ha, lad,' he commenced, 'I'm mair glad to see thee—ah want to talk to thee about my lass after thee have wed her. The fact is, lad, the commenced is a second with the last second my lass after the have wed her.

lad, thee should think a bit about me."
"You, Squire?"
"Yes. Thee must not keep my weetheart Nan arl away from
me. Ah have no other nor she. Thee'll let Sweetheart Nan and I e. Ah have no other nor she. Thee'll let Sweetheart Nan and le each other arfter, and as though thee had ne er seen us?"
"Certainly, Squire," the baronet answered, awkwardly.
"Thee'lt not leave I arl to myself. Thee and Nau must coome

soontimes to lok arfter t'old man. See now-spring be a fine time for country—the good earth be coomin green—the bit flowers be spearin out o' the fields, an' the leaves be so yoong an' small t' little birds cannot hide the firstlyes amoongst branches. Thee an' Yan 'ull pass spring wi' me? Will'ee not?" 'ull pass spring wi' me?

"Yes, Squire—yes."
"Hem! Ah shall get over three menths," the Squire thought, and then he continued, 'Then there be summer—summer be better in the country nor in Lunnon. Thee can walk wi' thy good wife in the shade o trees in soommer time, and thee can go pullin' bright poppies an' blue carn flowers. T' cream be fine o scommer timeth, an' the broad carn-fields arl a bloomin' be better nor Lunnon

Thee an' Nan will spend soommer in country?"

"If you wish us, Squire," Pomeroy said, barely knowing what were the words to which he gave utterance.

"Ah shall get over six mounths o't' year," the Squire added in "An shall get over six moonths o't year, the squire accent his thoughts; and then he once wors continued,—"As for the artumn, arl Lunnon be in t' coontry in artumn, an' thee moost do like art t' world o' Lunnon in artumn. The coontry be five in artumn. It be the feast of the sun, and art the land be smilin. It be joost as though the good God war sayin' to t' man he made, 'Thee have worked—rece thy payment.' So thee and Nau will coom, wilnout asking, in automo?

Lot over a "action of the standard convergence he fall the words traiterous to.

coom, wi'nout asking, in auto 1012.

**Of course," said Pomeroy, as he felt the words traitorous towards his brother, the windows of whose room he could see as he talked with the happy, simple-hearted Squire.

"Hem! Ah have boot three modus of the year to get over noo," the Smire thought; and then, looking sharply at Edgar, he continued, "The shootin' and the noontin' be fine in winter in the country." Here he scratched his forchead, and then, clapping his manacturing hands together, he added, "Do thee loike shootin' and hoontin, lad?"

"1? No, not at all," said Pomeroy, now really answering quite at random.

at random.

at random.

The equire's face fell, and he scratched it. This operation apparently produced an idea, for his countenance immediately brigh ened, and he said. "Eh, thee and Nau had best stay in Lumon durin' winter, and ah'll coom an' stay wi' ye."

Then he dought to himself, "And thoos ah'll save arl my year." For, see you, the dime he would pass away from sweetheart Nan he reckoned as lost time.

And he had just achieved this elever arrangement for him when the first dinner-bell rang, and startled Pomeroy into a knowledge of what was passing about him.

of what was passing about him.
"'s shall hardly have time to dress," he said, quickly; "and you had better be quick, Squire."
"Eh, lad, it takes not I long to dress."

I must now drag the reader once more to the after-dinner drawing-room. During the meal, a certain stupidity had slowly taken possession of the family—Lemmings alone excepted—and as gra-

Nan was pouring out toa, an operation the Squire would have her perform, when Dorton troke the awkwardness which had taken possession of them by saying, "By the way, Miss Villiera, I shall leave the castle before you if you are not very express in taking your departure!"

I purpose veins the day of the day of the castle before you are not very express in taking your departure. I purpose going the day after to-morrow, Dr. Dorton," Ellen liters replied, in a c.ld, calm voice.

And I to-morrow!"
The one ward was followed.

Villie

The one word was followed by a kind of shock which passed

round the family circle.

Ellen Villiers, with her quick, penetrating sense, associated his intention with the unexplained exclamation of the previous elening. Sir Edgar loosed upon the word as intimaticg that his brother was about to abandon him and his fortunes; while Annie and her father were surprised, and experienced that alarm of curiosity of soich we have all some knowledge.

'Thee begging, lad—and where?' asked Lemmings.

"Where indeed, father?" said Nan; adding, "What does all this mean, Gilbert ?

"It means that I really must leave Oaklands to-morrow!" "But it is clear, Gilbert Dorton, that your intention surprises your brother as much as it does us! See how surprised Sir Edgar looks!

In these few words Ellen Villiers read a terrible warning. Nannie had called the Doctor by his Christian name—to her intended husband she had given his title.

"My bother did not know of my intention till you yourself became aware of it, Miss Lemmings."

Dorton was speaking with some austerity. It appeared to at least a couple of those present that he was assuming an odious superiority over the young lady of the house.

"So," Dorton continued, "as I shall start by the mail train, you will parken me if I heave you to yourselves for a few minutes."

will pardon me if I leave you to yourselves for a few minutes."

And you will not tell us why you are going, Mr. Dorton?" Nan continued. There can be no need."

"And when will thee be back, Gilbert?" the Squire asked. cannot tell, ir. Lemmings; my business may keep me away for a

r a long time."
"But thee will be back to marriage of Sweetheart Nan?" asked Lemmings.
"No, Dorton," replied slowly; "I am quite sure I shall not be

back for the marriage of—of Lady Pomeroy!"

Lemmings was a slow man to comprehend a word-wound
Nan felt Dorton's thrust, but there was no blushing on her face as she answered, "You will have very little time to stay with us. Come here, sit down, and have a long chat with me. I thin... I must have offended you." One moment, Annie-I want to speak to my brother," said

"One moment, Annue—I want to speak to my prother, said Edgar, starting; and so saying he came over to h s brother, and was beginning to speak lowly, when Dorton imperfocally said, "Speak out plainly, brother; I want no dara confidences."

By this time Dorton was assuming a tone which would have

nignant.

"Now, Edgar Pomeroy, do you or do you not put yourself in my

The young baronet looked miserably from Nan to his brother over and over again, and then he said, "Brother Gilbert, do as you will.

Then, Squire Lemmings," said Dorton, as a kind of triumph "Then, Squire Lemmings," said Dorton, as a kind of triumph showed upon his face, which, however, appeared none the less cruel, "my brother leaves the house with me."

With that rapidity of rage which distinguishes such men as Lemmings, this latter leapt from his chair, crying, hoarsely, "What do thee mean—what do thee mean?"

'I mean," said Dorton, the contempt and cruelty intensifying on his face,—"I mean that my brother refuses an alliance with your daughter!"

Strange to say, spite of the shock which these words gave Apple

Strange to say, spite of the shock which these words gave Anuie

Strange to say, spite of the shock which these words gave Annie Lemmings, they placed a kind of satisfied relief upon her face, but she was not any the less outraged.

'Ah will know what thee mean! said the Squire—and striding to the great door of the room, he stood with his back against it.

'I mean what I say," said Gilbert.

'May I ask why Sir Edgar does not speak?" Annie said in a caim, self-governing tone.

"My brother leaves his cause in my hauds, Miss Lemmings. He could leave it in no better. I desire that he does not speak to This brutal insult brought the blood rushing into her face,

it caused Miss Villiers to start. Ellen put her hands quickly to Annies, and said as distinctly as Dorton had spoken, "Dr. Dorton appears to have a mission for our aging women. It was my turn

yesterday, and yours to-day, Annie." "Said Lemmings, striding to the brothers, his eyes so fi-rce, his lips so hard, that there was manslaughter rather than murder in them, for he looked mad with

"I have nothing to do with you, Mr. Lemmings," Dorton con-tinued. "I only add, we are ready to take the consequences of

"An' why have ye stolen into an honest man's hoos to break his darter's heart? What did ye two mean by it? Ah will know what thee two means by it."

Dorton hesitated.

He has since said, that in this case, as in others, he chose the less of two evils; so he replied, "Squire Lemmings, it's all a question of honour.

of honour."
"Honour!" said the Squire, stretching out his right hand before
his daughter, as though to protect her from the outrage of the
word. "What do thee mean by honour?"

'I mean that—that Miss Lemmin a's fortune is questionable.

Whither came it? I have just heard that its origin was infamous. If this is so, she is no fit wile for my brother."

The Squire was now so far lost to what was done to himself, as to

be advancing with encited hands towards his guests. But the words his daughter uttered stopped him.

"Father, this is not a question of my fortune." Then turning to Dorton, she said very gently, "Dr. Dorton, will

could refuse no reasonable request."

"Then pray look upon mine as reasonable. Will you see me alone !

(To be continued in our next.)

INDICATIONS OF HYDROPHOBIA.

M. Bouley's paper on this subject contains, on the first symptoms of hydrophobia, certain practical data which should be most extensively circulated. One of the most important circumstances calcusively circulated. One of the most important circumstances calculated to excite suspicion is seeing a dog rub his chops with his forepaws as if he had some bone jammed between his teeth, or sticking in his throat. This is a very dengerous symptom, because the master, desirons of relieving his dog, will put his fingers into its mouth, and may thus receive a bite, which he may disregard until it be too late. A dog voniting blood should also be attentively watched. Another striking symptom which reveals latent hydrophobia beyond any possibility of a doubt is the change of the town and much of the animal's bark. Such a bark copes heard is tone and pitch of the animal's bark. Such a bark, once heard, is never forgotten, and can never be mistaken for any other. Instead of barking freely three or four tines in succession, as it usually does, the animal atters one loud bark, and then three or four decreasing howls, during which the jaws are not closed together; moreover, the sounds emitted are hoarse, damped, and lower than usual. Under the influence of hydrocholis a tea, will, after sail. usual. Under the influence of hydrophobia a dog will suffer pain in silence; it may be struck or pricked, wounded in any way, or even scorched, without uttering the slightest howl or whine; it feels even sorched, without attering the slightest howlor whine; it feels the pain, since it tries to avoid it; but it certainly feels it less than in a state of health, because it will even bite itself unrelentingly. A dog of Count Demidoff's actually bit off its own tail in a fit of hydrophobia. If, then, a dog receives strokes with a horsewhip without whining, this circums'ance should put the master on his guard. A mad dog will fly into a rage on perceiving an animal of its own species; this excitability in a quiet dog becomes a very serious symptom. Lastly, a dog labouring under the first symptoms of hydrophobia is apt to quit his master's house for a couple of days; and if not killed during that interval in some populous district where his condition has been discovered, he will return to his own dwelling in a far more daugerous state than when he left it, and rendered doubly so by the circumstance that the inmates will welcome the truant home with all sorts of caresses, which he is likely to repay with a deadly bite. A dog, therefore, that has been absent for a day or two, and returns in a dirty and haggard condition, must be very carefully watched before he is readmitted to the same familiarity as before. These different symptoms are particularly valuable, because they will reveal the disease before it has reached a dangerous state.—Galignani.

GARIBALDI ON THE AMERICAN WAR -The following letter has been addressed by Garibaldi to "Abraham Lincoln, liberator of the slaves in the republic of America:"—"Caprera, Augus: 6—If, in the midst of your battles of Titans, our voice may reach you, permit the free children of Columbus to approach you with words of mit the free children of Columbus to approach you with words of good omen, and with admiration for the great work which you have undertaken. Inheritor of the idea of Curist and of Brown, you will descend to posterity with the title of Liberator, more envisible than a crown or any human treasure. An entire race of men, bound by selfishness in the chains of servitude, has been restored by you, and at the cost of America's noblest blood, to the dignity of man, to civilisation, and to love. America, which taught liberty to any father grown manney the solomor are of luman norm. dignity of man, to civilisation, and to love America, which taught liberty to our fathers, opens up anew the solemn era of human progress. As freemen, solemnise religiously the down all of slaver. Hail, Lincoln, pilot of liberty! Hail to you, who for two years have been fi bring and falling around its regenerating standard! Hail to you, race of liberated chain! The freemen of early kiss the bruises which your chains have produced—Claribalde."

| Chalthy Wealthy and Wiss.—The best way of living out this good old maxim is to take care that all the Bread, Puddings, and Pastry consumed by you are made with Borwick's Baking Powder, as directed by the Queen's private baker; by so doing you will avoid suffering from indigestion, and greatly economise your household expenditure.—[Advertisement.]

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SUSPICIOUS DEATH OF A WOMAN AT MARGATE.

Aug. 22, 1863.

MUCH excitement was occasioned at Margate in onsequence of a report that a woman had been mirrdered by being pushed into the sea. The name of the deceased is Jane Cock; she was a single woman; she resided in Princes-court, King-street, it was pretty generally known that she got and it was pretty generally known that she gother liveithood by pursts of an immoral character. The prisoner is a man named deorge Stead, a writer at Tivoli Gardens. At about half-past two on Thursday morning week the deceased was seen to go down the jetty; ten minutes afterwards she was followed by Stead, and about ten minutes later a scream was heard. The personnel who are the variety was a Chartenard who son who saw the parties was a Coast-guard, who, on hearing the scream, went down the jetty, when he met Stead, who said the deceased was in the water, that he had hold of her hand and tried to pall her out, but could not. Assistance was then procured, a boat launched, and a search made, the prisoner assisting, but nothing could be seen of the deceased. The prisoner was at this time much excited, and stated that he saw on the jetty three women and a man, but no one had been seen by the Coast-guard but Stead and the deceased. A constable was informed of this, and he therefore felt it his duty to take the prioner into custody on suspicion of having caused the death of the decrased. This was accordingly done and he was placed at the Town Hall before the justices to answer the charge. After some other evidence, the following written statement of the prisoner was put in and read : - . Margate, August 14. I am waiter at Tivolt. About half-pas: one I was at Mr. Boatwright's. I left and went on the j-tty. About half-way down and went on the jetty and smoked a cigar I saw one gent eman and three ladies. I fell off to sleep and was awoke by a cry for help. I then called out, and ran down to the end of the jetty. Went down the steps, and saw a female in the water calling out for help. down the steps, and saw a female in the water calling out for help out, but could not. I directed her to hold on out, but could not. I directed her to hold on while I went to obtain assistance. I then called the Coast-guard, and assisted in launching a b-at from the beach. I went in the boat in search of her, but could not find her. If ad never seen the woman before. (Signed) Grongs Steads. The prisoner signed that statement in the super intendent's presence. The beach they computed intendent's presence. The bench then consulted, and the chairman said the case would be remanded, and the prisoner would be admitted to bail on his entering into his own recognisance in 50L and finding one surety of 50 or two of 25L each for his appearance. The prisoner procured the required bail.

An inquest was also held on the body. Mr. W. H. Thornton, surgeon, proved having examined the body of the deceased externally, and the only marks of violence he found thereon were some slight scratches, which might, hesaid, have been caused by pieces of timber about the jetty. The jury returned a verdict, "That the deceased was found drowned, but there is no evidence to show how she came into the water." At the close of the inquest the prisoner was brought up on remaind indicate the mediatestate. brought up on remand before the magistrates on the charge of having caused the death of the de-ceased, when the verdict of the coroner's jury was communicated to the bench, who at once discharged the prisoner without a stain upon his

HENRY WARD BEECHER'S DESCRIP-TION OF THE CRYSTAL PALACE.

[From the New York Independent] I have just returned from spending a day at Sydenham Crystal Palace. The day was glorious. Everybody had said, "You must go to Sydenham!" I had read descriptions of it. Yet the meaning of it never dawned upon me till to day—this most wonderful of all modern English philyspendits, symmetry having because Costs. while vements; even after having been at Chatsworth, one of the Duke of Devoushire's seats, reputed, hitherto, to be the finest in the world for landscape gathering. Sydenham is still more wronderful. This great Crystal Palace, vast but not massive, springs into such huge proportions with such a fine and almost ethereal structure. that you can scarcely believe it to be more than a picture; or, if a veritable building, one which the winds will blow away. It is the very antithesis of castles and cathedrals. These impress you by their solidity. They are mountains of stone, and seem to be durable as the mountains from which the stone was horn, when the significant their from which the stone was hewn. Against their nuge walls has dashed battle and siege almost Time itself, that never raises us siege, seems in vain, with wind, and art, and frost, to have assailed many mighty mediaval structures. And when you look upon them, you feel the solidity, the agon them, you feel the solidity, the massiveness. Fut this film upon the sky—this gossamer spun last night by fairies, this gittering, luminous spectre of a palace! Can it be real, durable, taugible? The grounds on which this etherest palace is erected are worthy of the vast jewel which they hold upon their bosem. There is every variation of hus and show. The There is every variation of hus and slope. The grass is shaven close, and is as green and velvety s only English grass can be. Cut into its green or innumerable beds of gorgeous flowers of every hue. You are dazed and dazzled at the wealth of flowers, the clumps of the todendrous, the belts, ds, and ribbons of colour, the circles of roses. I have travelled in the prairies of the Great West, and seen the sheets and billows of flowers that with endless profusion there. There are such wild and extravagant abundance here was as if the flower angel had sounded the trumpet, and a prairie of flowers had rushed to camp to be brigaded and marshalled; and now, in ranks and squadrons, in files or companies, the carry their floral lances to this innocuous war of there is the rest in the state of the state substantial glory of horticultural skill. If I had had time, I should have been amazed at the litera-

NEW MUSIC.

CANADIAN BOAT SONG. By C. F. West.—This is a new arrangement for the pianoforte of one of the most popular airs in the country. Mr. West has made a really valuable addition to the musical

The Harr of Wales, it is Prince of Wales."

"The Harr of Wales, who prince by Richards "God 21ess the Prince of Wales." melody has obtained so much popularly ley Richards' "God Bless the Prince of Wales." "The Harp of Wales" is by the same composer, and, like its predecessor, has the advantage of and like its predecessor, has the advantage of the public by Mr. Sims and, like its predecessor, has the advantage of being introduced to the public by Mr. Sims Reeves. The words are exceedingly good, and are wedded to a melody that has but to be heard to be admired. It will achieve an immense

success.

MAY DHEAMS. Worls by C. Clarke; music by Franz Abt — Phis is a delightful melody, arranged for four voices in a key that comes within the for four voices in a key that comes within the compass of most voices. The words are likewise excellent; as, for example:—

"The dewy night, serene and noiseless, Enfolds the world in silence deep;
The tuneful birds are hushed and voiceless, And care is gently lulted to sleep."

The above are published by Bobert Cocks and Co., of New Burlington-street.

Darietics.

Last summer, in the height of mosquito time Last summer, in the height of mosquito time, the little rascals had their songs in the night to the annoyance of every one. White my little sister Ettie, then about five years old, was being put to bed, her mother said to her, "Ettie, you must always be a good girl, and then at night, while you are asleep, the angels will come and watch around your bed." "Theyer, ms," said Ettie. "I know that. I heard them singing all round my head last night."

A REVEREND DOCTOR in the course of an elo-

A REVEREND DOCTOR in the course of an eloquest seemon gave utterance to a commentary on a few Bible verses which embodied a fine bit of humour. He had taken for his text, "This may's religion is vain." And in following out the subject suggested by these general words he alluded to the Pharisee, who in his prayer at the temple took occa-sion, to such the nor publicans as even of these sion to sunb the poor publican, as one of the whose religion "is vain." It was just here that Ommentary where f I write ran in these words: This Pharisee, in thanking God that he was not as other men were, was merely rendering thanks to God for his bigoted and intolerant spirit, and there is no doubt but that he had a great deal to be thankful for !"

THE duiness of the Federal camp is enlivened with many an incident. A correspondent in Camp Wood, Kentucky, writes: "After the usual evening parade, an orderly sergeant brought to the tent of the company commander a man who had refused to drill. After giving the necessary instructions for having a load of wood placed on his back, and having him walk back and forth in front of the guard-tent, Lieutenant K—inquired of him why he refused to drill. He replied that he had being dismissed, and was no longer a so dier. Shorlly after the man, whose name was 'Bady,' had gone, I was startled by a loud laugh from Lieutenant K—, who seemed to be almost in convuisions at something good. Inquiring what was the matter, he expressed his conviction that he saw the print of a joke. What is it? asked several in a breath. Brady's dismissed, replied he, going off again. It is customary for the adjutant, at the evening parade, after having finished the usual business, to face to the battalion and call out in a loud voi Parade is dismissed!' Brady had mistaken it for Brady's dismis-ed.

In the good old times of early Georgia, when Judge Dooly was on the bench, a coloured barber, Billy, travelled the circuit with judge and lawye s, shaving and dressing "the gemm-n" and becoming very familiar and impertment. Billy was great with the fiddle, and while the lawyers were talking in the couri-house, Billy would often be gathe ing a crowd outside to listen to his music.
One day his noise disturbed the court, and the One day his noise disturbed the court, and the judge sent out an order to Billy to stop. The darkey, presuming on his familiarity with the judge fiddled on, and was soon astomeded by hearing that the court had ordered him to have eight on lashes! Billy barged, but it was time to eight on him down a buttor-hole or two, and Billy was tied up. A law of the State at that time called a "thirdling" law, allowed a man to pay one-third of a indement against him is cash and one-third of a judgment against bin in cash, and have cred t for one and two years for the balance Billy roused lustily woile the first six lashes were laid, and then cried, "Hold on, of you pleas.", Massa Sherië! I take the 'thirding' law". The ke was so good for a nigger that Billy go redit for the rest of the sentence.

A Faw years ago a shocking tragedy occurred in the village of New B. ston, New Hampshire, in in the village of New B ston, New Hampstire, in which a young man distroyed the life of a going lady, and then took his own lie. The account of the affair, published in the pape of the day, will be well recollected. The occurrence resulted from a love affair. The young man liad become enamoured of the girl, but his love was not returned, or objections were interposed by the parents; so that "the coarse of true love did not run smooth," and the young man became desperate. Meeting the girl in the street, on her way to school, he drew from his pocket a six-tarrelled revolver and shot her dead at his feet, and then deliberately discharged the pistol into his own breast, falling dead by the side of his heart's idol. The girl dead by the side of his heart's idol. The girl was laid in the village burial-ground, and at her grave a stone has been erected, with the following inscription :-

> " SAVILLA, daughter of-Murd-red by Henry-Jan. 3, 1854, Aged 17 years and 8 months. Thus fell this lovely blooming daughter, By the revengful hand of malicious Henry, When on the way to school he met her, And with a sx selif-cocked pistol shot her.'

delii and delisdom.

THIS is the day we celebrate, as the fat turkey said to the pig on the morn ng of Christmas
"Though lost to sight, to memory dear," as
the gourmand said to his departed dinner.

THE ladies at Padra have abolished the use of bustles.

ELEPHANT's teeth are in demand at Tusc-any, but bones are a drug at Leg-horn

The credit system is about being introduced into the I O-nian Isles.

American souse has met with a ready sale in the Morea.

Skyraat surgeons and Irishmen with clubs have settled at Prapan-i, in the island of Sicily. SEVERAL lawyers have lately been put to death

at Sue-z, in Egypt.

Missionaries are unsuccessful in causing true observance of the Sabbath at the Straits of

Several pounds of raw beef lately fell into the Gulf of Lyons—vulgarly called stomach of the "king of beasts."

A West Indian contemporary publishes this withy and properties the prior.

pithy and unquestionable axiom : The man that in this world would rise, Must take the news and advertise.

Ar the petty sessions held at Diss, on Monday week, two adult witnesses positively swore that they did not know what date in the year Christmas day tell on, and the reason assigned by one

mas day 'ell on, and the reason assigned by one of them was, "I am wo scholar"

"I boa't like to go up-stairs in the dark, Mrs.

C—," said a child to her Irish nurse. "Oh, pool, nonsense!" returned the good woman. "when I was a little girl I would go all over the house by my-elf. if any one would go with me."

"ATS—Lord Elibank made a happy retort on Johnson's definition of oats, as the food of horses in "ngland and on men in Scotland. "Yes," said he, "and where else will you see such horses and

he, "and where else will you see such horses and such men?"

How is it," said a gentleman to Sheridan,

"How is it," said a gentleman to Sheridan, "that your name has not an O attached to it, your family is Irish, and no doubt illustrious?" "no family has a better right to an O than our family," replied Sheridan, for we O (owe) every body."

A CRANIOLOGIST, Strolling through a church-yard took up one of the skulls, and after examining it for some time, exclaimed, "Ah! perhaps this was the skull of a philosopher." "Perhaps so," said the gravedigger, "for I perceive that it is somewhat cracked."

Eq. (TV.—An even(ric old gentleman being waited upon with his surgeon's bill, cogitated

waited upon with his surgeon's bill, cogitated some time over its contents, and then desired the man who called with it to tell his master that the medicine he would certainly pay for, but as for the visits which he had received, he should

CHROSOMETRY.-A big boy, who displayed a Chrosometry.—A big boy, who displayed a long dangling watch-chain, was asked, "What's the time, Josiah?" He draw his watch very ceremoniously, and after examining it a while referred it to another, and asked, "Is this figury nine or figury leven?" He was told that it was "figury seven." "Well then, 'said Josiah, "it lacks jest about half an inch of eight."

Drywingen Amery where the body of Sir

DRYBURGH ABBERY, where the body of Sir Walter Scott lies buried, is the property of the Earl of Buchan. Over the large gate, at the entrance to the abbey-grounds, is a coard, on which is painted in large letters, placed there in all seriousness, by order of the Countess of Suchan, "SLAVE HADERS FROM AWKELA, NOT ADVENT. shere the body of Sir SLAVE H LDERS FROM AMERICA NOT ADMIT-

CAPPAIN GRAHAM. of the Euryalus frigate, had a black steward named Nixon, a pompous fellow in his way. A young midshipman had done something that had much pleased the captain, and the captain made him a most acceptable present the captain made him a most acceptable present (as they had been many weeks at sea on sait provisions) of a cold roasted fowl, which he desired the younges' to go and demand of the block steward. 'Nixon' said the boy, "the captain says you are to give me a roast fowl." Mungo stared at him. "Nixon, 'deed! Sar, hab I no handle to my name? I gib y u fowl; hab I no handle to my name? Misser Nixon, please sar."

TRAYELLING lately on the Nor h River, U. S., a friend ever-eard two ladies in an adjoining state-r-om, who kept incessantly calling upon the

a trend ever eard two ladies in an adjoining stater-rom, who kept incessantly calling upon the steward. "Steward," called one in a sm-thered voice as of intense suffering, "do come and open the window, or I shall die!" This window was accordingly opened; but, directly, the other lady exclaimed, "Steward, do come and shut this window, or I shall die!" This, too, was obeyed; when the first order was received, and followed; when the first order was repeated, and foll wed; until things began to grow serious, and the poor steward commenced turning very red, and perspiring with vexation. At this moment, a gentleman who had been a quiet observer of the scene, cried out in a loud voice. 'Steward, why don't you wait upon the ladies there?—open the window till one of them is dead, and then shut it—and finish the other."

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